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Part One
Pages 1-8

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ANOTHER LETTER TO COME

MR. THACHER WILL SAY SOMETHING IN A FEW DAYS.

Declines to State Whether He Will Give Up His Gubernatorial Candidacy—Complains that He Is Being Criticised with Undue Severity—The People, He Thinks, Are Excited and Do Not Consider Public Questions Fairly.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—"This, Sir, is a time of great political excitement," said Mayor John Boyd Thacher, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as he stood on the front porch of his Altamont Summer house just before noon.

"So excited are the people over the political situation that they do not consider all sides of the question at issue before they criticise. I presume that I am now being criticised, and I wonder if conditions were different, if I, understanding the situation, could so severely criticise as some people who are passing judgment upon me."

Mr. Thacher was asked if he would state his position regarding the demand from some quarters that he retire from the State ticket. He refused to be interviewed, but said, on being pressed further:

"Well, while I do not care to be interviewed, still I will say that I will make a statement in a few days after I have carefully weighed and considered the questions which are now before me. I do not care to talk now."

"But you will not say whether you intend to remain upon the ticket?"

"That I do not care to say at this time. When my statement appears, it will explain my position."

"Do you know that Tammany leaders have demanded your withdrawal?"

"I have not yet seen the morning papers."

Mr. Thacher was asked a number of pointed questions touching the present Democratic situation in the State, to all of which he replied:

"I decline to be interviewed."

WOULD HAVE QUESTIONED HILL.

Col. Murphy's Hints About the Senator's Money and How He Got It.

Col. Michael C. Murphy, Tammany leader in the First Assembly District, said this yesterday, in speaking of Mr. Thacher and Senator Hill:

"I have known Thacher for many years, ever since I was in the Senate with him, and the only way I can account for his conduct is on the assumption that Hill is moving him. Then the whole thing becomes easy; it is characteristic of Hill, and yet it is inexplicable to me. For I cannot see what Hill is driving at.

"I wish I had been there last night. I would have liked to let loose all I know about him. I haven't crossed words with him since he beat Cleveland, but I hanker to do it now. I would like to ask him how much money he had when he was Lieutenant Governor under Cleveland, and how much he had afterward, and I would like to have told how he got it. I know about half. But Hill is dead. The Democratic Party has been nearly killed before; it has survived, and will this time, too."

CLYDE LINE STEAMBOAT LOST.

The Frederick de Bary Wrecked in the South—Crew Saved.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Sept. 23.—The Clyde Line passenger steamboat Frederick de Bary, from New-York for Jacksonville, was wrecked at 7 o'clock this morning at Kitty Hawk, N. C. The crew was taken off by the life savers. The steamer had no passengers or cargo. She will be a total loss.

The Frederick de Bary was an iron, side-wheel steamboat, of 395 gross tonnage, 160 feet long, 24 feet beam, and 8 feet depth. She was built at the yards of Pusey & Jones, in Wilmington, Del., in 1880.

The boat plied about this harbor in Summer, and in the Winter had been sent down the coast to operate on the St. John's River, Florida, in connection with the Clyde Line service. She left here Friday night last in charge of Capt. Lund and a crew of eleven men, and there were also five negro cargo handlers aboard. She was delayed at Sandy Hook by the prevailing high winds, but finally went out. She subsequently put in at Norfolk for coal, and thence proceeded for Jacksonville.

No word was received at the Clyde Line office, in this city, yesterday, except the Maritime Exchange report, which contained only the particulars of the dispatch. It is supposed that she was blown too close to the shore by the strong wind that prevailed along the coast Tuesday night.

Nearly every year a river steamboat or ferryboat, in being transferred from one port to another, is lost off the coast, they not being constructed for ocean going.

A FROST ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

The Mountain Summits of New-Hampshire Covered with Snow.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—There was a heavy white frost in this locality last night that destroyed all kinds of vines, grape, tomato, pumpkin, &c., and did much damage among the lake vineyards. In some parts, where the grapes were not picked, the damage will amount to considerable.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, N. H., Sept. 23.—The storm of the last few days cleared this morning, and as the clouds lifted from the Presidential Range, the summits of the Washington and Jefferson and the higher ridges appeared covered with snow. The thermometer was down to 33° at 6 o'clock this morning.

Robbed of His Diamond and Money.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—J. Keller, owner of a fleet of dredging boats in Buffalo Harbor and a rich man of that place, came to Chicago Saturday night. Monday night he started to see the sights. He wore a five-hundred-dollar diamond in his shirt front and had $200 in his inside pocket. He met what he took to be a schoolgirl, with blond curls, crying bitterly on a corner. In reply to his question, the girl said she had lost herself in the crowd. Keller gallantly offered to escort her home. He did so, and later he discovered that his diamond and money were gone

BANKERS FOR SOUND MONEY.

Good Reports from Many States at the St. Louis Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The second day's session of the twenty-second annual convention of the American Bankers' Association was called to order at 10:05 o'clock. The Most Rev. John J. Kain, Archbishop of the Diocese of St. Louis, invoked divine blessing upon the proceedings of the convention. The first business of the session was the report of the various delegates as to the general condition of banking in their States.

A number of States failed to respond, and they were passed over, to be heard later in the session. Among those who spoke were delegates from Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, California, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New-York, Nebraska, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Mr. John H. Leathern of Louisville claimed that the banks of Kentucky were prosperous and confident of the future. He believed that Kentucky would do its share in contributing to the welfare of the country by casting 20,000 majority for McKinley.

John H. Shreiber of Cumberland, Md., said that the banks of his State, while not doing as much business as formerly, were being conducted in a safe and conservative manner. He claimed that the banking interests of his State were in favor of sound money. Mr. Thurow of Boston and F. W. Hayes of Detroit spoke in a similar strain. J. M. Sherwood, Banking Commissioner of Michigan, spoke in behalf of the banking interests of Michigan and claimed that almost the entire banking fraternity was in favor of sound money.

A. C. Anderson of St. Paul also advocated sound money. He said that Minnesota was waiting to hear from the country in November, and that, together with the movement of crops, would stimulate the banking interests of his State.

Henry T. Yates of Omaha claimed that in the three years from 1892 to 1895 the banks of Nebraska had lost on deposits nearly $25,000,000. He claimed that this was due to the depression in real estate, low prices for crops, and the unsettled condition of affairs on account of the currency question.

J. Bradford Rhodes of New-York City spoke for the Empire State. He said that he predicted a majority of 300,000 for the sound-money candidates. He said that the banks of New-York had an abundance of money, and that loans were being made on a liberal basis.

Delegate Seiber of Higginsville, Ohio, protested that the proceedings of the session were developing into a political discussion.

The roll call of States was concluded about noon, and showed that nearly every speaker claimed that the banking interests of his section were in splendid condition. Almost without exception the speakers favored a sound-money policy as the safeguard of the banking institutions and the business interests of the country.

The convention then discussed the rule abolishing restrictive indorsements. The matter was referred to the Executive Council to report at the next meeting. The convention engaged in a long discussion over the practice in different States of the payment of depositors' rates. The recommendation was made that the convention endeavor to secure uniformity of practice in the matter.

The necessity of uniform laws governing commercial paper was the next subject, with the question: "What can the American Bankers' Association do to bring the various State laws into harmony?" The subject was debated at considerable length, and was finally referred to the Executive Council for such action as it may deem proper to secure the desired result.

LORD RUSSELL AT GRAY GABLES

The English Chief Justice Pays His Respects to the President.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 23.—Sir Charles Russell arrived at Gray Gables this morning shortly before noon to pay his respects to the President. He was accompanied by Secretary Olney and Sir Francis Lockwood. The party occupied a special car, which was attached to the 11 o'clock train from Boston. Carriages were in readiness at the flag station, and the distinguished visitors were conveyed to the Presidential residence, where they were received by President and Mrs. Cleveland.

After a social lunch, Lord Russell returned by the evening train to Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, wife of Senator Brice, gave a luncheon this afternoon in honor of Lady Russell, which was a very elaborate social function. The floral decorations were superb. The guests were Lady Russell, Miss Russell, Lady Lockwood, Miss Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Crackanthorpe, Miss Crackanthorpe, Mr. Fox, the Hon. and Mrs. Henry White, Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Col. and Mrs. Orr of Ohio, who are guests of Senator and Mrs. Brice; Henry Cabot Lodge, W. Bourke Cockran, T. Sanford Beatty, and Charles F. McKim. After the repast a musicale was in order, the singers being Mme. Yebba, soprano, and Amelio de Gorgarza, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House; Michael Banner, the violinist, and Anna Held, the English vocalist, who has recently arrived in this country. Present at the musicale were a hundred others than those of the luncheon company.

Mrs. Henry White gave a small dinner to-night in honor of Lady Russell, at which the floral decorations were red roses and lilies of the valley in silver vases.

A Wife's Cruel Weapons.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Among the exhibits in the divorce suit of Mrs. Charles F. Mable against her husband, a man well known in insurance circles and society, in Judge Payne's court to-day was an oil painting with a pair of shears protruding through the canvas. Then there was a heavy gold-headed ebony cane, broken in two about six inches below the head, and a silver-headed umbrella of goodly proportions. The shears, the cane, and umbrella had all, according to the defense, done service as weapons in the hands of Mrs. Almina Mable, the plaintiff in the case. She charges cruelty, and he put these things in to support a cross bill charging her with assaulting him.

Paris Green in His Coffee.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 23.—Charles Richards of Exeter Borough fell suddenly this afternoon when at work in a garden. Friends went to his assistance, and, as he exhibited symptoms of poison, an emetic was given to him. He recovered sufficiently to explain that he had been sick since drinking coffee at noon. An examination showed enough paris green in the bottom of the cup he had used to kill several persons. Steps have been taken for the arrest of Mrs. Richards.

MURDERS HIS SWEETHEART

FATAL TERMINATION OF A FORBIDDEN COURTSHIP.

While Suffering from the Effects of a Drug, William Koerner Shoots Rosie Redgate—Murderer Apparently Ignorant of the Enormity of His Crime—Coroner Fitzpatrick Says He Believes the Man Is Mentally Unbalanced.

While Policeman Fowler of the West Twentieth Street Police Station was standing on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street last night shortly after 6 o'clock, his attention was attracted by the screams of a woman. On the sidewalk below Fourteenth Street he saw a man and woman struggling, and the woman was clinging desperately to the man's neck and crying: "Don't shoot me, Will; don't shoot, for God's sake."

Immediately after this three pistol shots rang out in succession, and the man and woman fell to the sidewalk.

The shooting occurred on the west sidewalk of Seventh Avenue and directly in front of the Metropolitan Temple, which was then lighted up, ready for the evening service. Fowler rushed to the spot and a large crowd collected. He saw that the woman was badly wounded, and appearances indicated that the man had shot himself. He sent an ambulance call to the New-York Hospital, and, assisted by some of the bystanders, took the woman into the drug store of H. C. Roth, on the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Dr. Donovan of 63 Seventh Avenue, was summoned, and found the woman suffering from two pistol-shot wounds, one in the right side of her throat, and one in her right lung. She was evidently in a dying condition. The ambulance arrived ten minutes after the call had been sent, and when it reached the hospital the woman was dead.

The Man Unconscious.

The man in the meantime had been examined, and it was found that he was not wounded. He lay limp and unconscious, but it was supposed he was shamming. Policeman Fowler tried to arouse him, but failed, and sent for the patrol wagon. He was taken to the Twentieth Street Police Station, and was still apparently unconscious when he arrived. Capt. Welch was in the station, and said the man appeared to be suffering from the effects of some drug. The New-York Hospital ambulance was summoned, and he was taken to that institution. It was found that he was in a dangerous condition, and at one time his life was despaired of. By hard work, however, the drug he had taken was removed by a stomach pump, and he revived.

In the meantime the neighborhood in which the tragedy occurred was in a ferment. No one would acknowledge seeing the shooting; no one knew where the couple had come from, or anything else to give a clue to the affair. Finally a boy acknowledged that he saw the shooting. He said that both the man and the woman had rushed from the house at 46 Seventh Avenue, the woman crying, "Don't shoot me!" and the man firing at her as she ran.

The house he named is a large furnished-room house, where two physicians have their offices. The people in the house denied that the boy's story was true, and Dr. George Talson, who lives there, confirmed the denial. This was all the information the neighborhood could get.

Searching for Clues.

When the woman was taken from the ambulance dead she was searched for a clue to her identity, and in her purse were found $34 and an engraved visiting card, with the name Miss Rosie A. Redgate, 275 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

The woman was apparently about twenty-five years old and of medium size. She had black hair, dark eyes, and might be considered handsome. She was well dressed in a skirt of brown woolen material and a dark cloak. She had no letters to further prove her identity. The wound which caused her death was the one in her right lung.

When the hospital doctors had finished with the man he was taken again to the police station. He got there about 9:30 o'clock and was still in a dazed condition. He stood in front of the desk, however, and told Capt. Welch that his name was William Jay Koerner, unmarried, and that he lived at 275 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. He said he was a newspaper artist and writer, but was not employed regularly on any paper.

"What's the name of the woman you were with?" the Captain asked.

"Now, what's the use of dragging her name in this?" he replied, dreamily. She's a nice girl and I wouldn't like to have her mentioned. If you want to lock me up for trying to kill myself all right, but she's got nothing to do with it.

The man's conversation would indicate that he did not realize that he had shot his companion. The police did not then know whether the name on the card was that of the victim or not, but he refused persistently to answer any questions on the subject, saying he did not want to get her into trouble.

A Letter of Explanation.

The man was dressed in a dark suit, a brown derby hat, and new kid gloves. He had $2 in his pockets, and various letters addressed to himself, and a letter addressed to Mrs. Charles Pennoyer, 275 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. The letter and envelope were Astor House stationery, and was dated Astor House, Sept. 23. It was read by the police, and afterward given to the reporters by Coroner Fitzpatrick. It was as follows:

"My Dear Friend:

"I don't apologize for what I have done, but as I wish to leave everything straight, or as near that as I possibly can, I write you these lines, so as to put you in position to get certain moneys due me that will balance our account.

"The World colored supplement owes me for fifty lines of accepted matter at twenty-five cents per line; subject, 'Prize Pete.' The Journal, Sunday edition, owes me for several comics and thirty lines, a total of $25 or more. I want you to have this as your just due, don't you know? See any of the fellows and they will tell you how to proceed.

"Your kindness to me should have been better repaid. But when a man knows his jig is up, what is the use of his trying to limp to the music that is past and whose notes he even forgets to hum, except in a nightmare?

"I suppose that hell or some other seaport town is my destination to-night. But I take chances on that. In reference to the affair that you and I only are aware of, speak not one word, for it will only cause trouble to a man who I do not wish to harm. This is not a case of financial embarrassment, but we'll say temporary insanity, don't you know. Don't, under any circumstances, say anything about it, as it has no bearing on this.

"There is only one thing I regret, and that is that I didn't do this six months ago.

"And, changing the subject, as the time is limited, don't let your daughter ever make a shuttlecock of a man's heart or use his honor as a doormat. For men who love truly love deeply, and hate just as deep, and hate breeds in men, who perhaps might have been otherwise, an incentive to commit an act similar to my own. Bidding you farewell, I remain—that is, as long as I do remain—yours very truly,

"WILL JAY KOERNER.

"P. S.—The address of my people is 9 Charles Street, Allegheny, Penn."

Not Aware of His Crime.

When the police found they were unable to get any further information from Koerner, he was taken to a room in the station house and Coroner Fitzpatrick was summoned. Koerner fell asleep as soon as he was left alone. When the Coroner arrived, he plied Koerner with questions in the most vigorous way. At first his efforts were fruitless. Every time the woman's name was mentioned, he attempted to evade the subject, and was apparently totally oblivious of having shot her. He finally said he had been engaged to marry Miss Redgate, but that the engagement was broken off six months ago.

"It was all my fault, though," he said. "She is a good girl—and pure as an angel. It was my foolishness that broke the engagement. Don't blame her; blame me."

He said she was a typewriter in the office of Wade & Guthrie, expert accountants, at 27 Pine Street. She was very intelligent, he said, and he loved her deeply. He met her yesterday at noon in Nassau Street, on the corner of Pine Street, when she was on her way to lunch, and made an engagement to meet her in the same place at 5 o'clock. Then he went his way. He had been suffering from headache, he said, for several days, and he took twenty grains of phenacetine. Then he went to a saloon and drank some whisky, and there he took twenty-one more grains of the drug. He says he does not remember where he went, only that he went to the store of the H. B. Claflin Company at 5 o'clock and telephoned the girl to meet him at 5:30 o'clock, as he had been delayed. He met her soon after and they took an elevated train up town. The only reason he had for thinking he took an elevated train was that he saw a lot of magazines at the station. He could not say where he got out, or where he went after leaving the train. The shooting was not mentioned to him, and he did not refer to it. He told Coroner Fitzpatrick he intended to commit suicide, and said he was sorry he didn't succeed.

"I don't see why you should keep me here for a little thing like that, though," he said.

Regarded as Insane.

Coroner Fitzpatrick said he thought Koerner was unbalanced mentally. The police sent word to the father of the girl. His name is Ezra Redgate, and he is an expert accountant, employed in the Brooklyn City Hall. He moved with his family to their present home three months ago, having lived formerly at 159 Washington Park, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Charles Pennoyer, Koerner's landlady, was seen last night by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. She had heard of the affair, and said Koerner was married and had a wife and children in Allegheny. She refused to say anything further, and then corrected herself, and said she did not mean to say that he was married at all. He had boarded with her, she said, for a few months only. He was at one time employed on The Brooklyn Eagle, and he told her that he had an engagement on a New-York newspaper for regular work, to begin next week. He has an aunt, Mrs. Louis Koerner, living at 176 Carlton Avenue, and she said last night that she introduced Koerner to Miss Redgate. Their engagement was against the wishes of the girl's parents.

Koerner's father, William Koerner, was at one time a wealthy wholesale grocer in Allegheny City, but lost all his money in oil speculation.

LEADVILLE IN WILD TERROR.

Citizens Demand Martial Law and Disarming of Strikers.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 23.—The militia has had no apparent effect in quieting the nerves of the people of this city. Gen. Brooks was in conversation with the Governor over the telephone during the day, and late to-night the General issued a proclamation outlining his military policy while in camp.

The business men and mine owners have been demanding martial law frantically, that the strikers be disarmed; that their arms and ammunition be confiscated, and that all possible means of resistance be taken away from them.

A warrant was issued in the Justice Court of P. M. Wall to-day for the arrest of P. B. Turnbull, Vice President of the Miners' Union; E. J. Dewar, Financial Secretary of the Miners' Union; Eugene Gannon, one of the leading strike agitators and a member of the Engineers' Union, and Gomer Richards, a prominent character in the union Strike Committee.

The men are charged with being principals in the riot which resulted in the killing of Fireman Jerry O'Keef, at the Coronado Mine last Monday morning. They were all placed under arrest this afternoon. A large number of arrests will probably be made to-night, and probably some effort to search for arms will also be attempted.

One of the frights of the day was the rather vague story of an attempt to destroy the city water works. The Miners' Union have long boasted that in the event of armed intervention they would destroy the water system and burn the town. Just before dawn this morning there was the flash of a shot and a faint report on a hill some distance from the works. A little later one of the sentries guarding the works made out some dark forms crawling up the hill. He hailed them, and they answered by a shot.

There was silence for a time, and several scattering shots were fired from the gullies; but the attacking party, finding the guard awake, drew off without any injury so far as could be learned.

Col. McCoy, in charge of Camp McIntire, took the matter less seriously. He said: "None of our men was hurt, and I am inclined to think that it was mere horseplay on the part of some one."

Ancient Windmill Arm Blown Away.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Sept. 23.—A heavy northeast gale prevails here to-day. The storm blew away one of the arms of the ancient windmill, which has withstood the gales of nearly two centuries.

HAS POWERS RUN AWAY?

THE CHICAGO POLICE NOW INCLINE TO THAT OPINION.

His Father Aiding Them in Their Search for His Son—The Cuban Relief Committee Making an Investigation—The Relief Corps Office Still Open in Charge of Miss Cornes—Powers's Partner Is Ignorant of His Previous Record.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Nothing has been heard as yet of A. D. Powers, the head of the Cuban relief corps, whose mysterious disappearance Monday night was reported. His father, the President of the First National Bank of Owensborough, Ky., arrived here to-day to aid the police in searching for his son. E. F. Cragin, a member of the Cuban Relief Committee, began an investigation to-day. The elder Powers is secreted by the police, who, by their actions now appear to believe that Powers is absent by his own will.

Director General Palma was telegraphed for, and Don Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Junta, is now on his way to this city to look over the books of the Wabash Avenue concern. Powers's business partner, Hardy, claims that Powers made entries of all cash contributions in a set of books at the Wabash Avenue store, and is certain that the amount received was not large enough to tempt him to defalcation.

The Wabash Avenue establishment presents the appearance of a helpless ship. Miss S. I. Cornes is still in charge of the twenty or more girls who sit around a large table covered with envelopes and notepaper. In the front window is piled up cast-off clothing, evidently there to attract attention. The windows are covered with paper banners announcing that contributions are received for the patriots of Cuba. Miss Cornes was undecided to-day whether to close the establishment or continue it another day. She is of the opinion that Powers was a figurehead in the employ of a concern which tried to obtain money from Cuban sympathizers. She says word has been received from New-York to keep the establishment open until further orders.

E. F. Cragin cannot understand why a man should deposit $500 before making a sudden exit, and such action is without precedent in police annals. "As soon as the regular committee made a move to appoint some of their own people," said Detective Corbus, "Powers saw that his plans were knocked out. I believe he gave this amount to place himself in good standing with the committee, and desired to continue in business for probably twenty days more, until enough money was in the Treasury to make his departure profitable. With all the solicitors and mail requests it would have been an easy matter to collect $5,000 within three weeks."

Powers's partner pleaded ignorance of Powers's previous record, and nothing would induce him to admit that he was interested in the Cuban Relief Corps.

CLAIMED TO BE FOR CUBA.

Gonzalo de Quesada Tells What He Knew of Powers.

"I have," said Gonzalo de Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Junta, yesterday, "read in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the disappearance of A. D. Powers of Chicago. He is termed a Cuban sympathizer. I know the man.

"But I do not know if he is in sympathy with our cause or not. As to his disappearance, I have no opinion to offer. He may have been made away with, and, on the other hand, something may have occurred to prompt him to drop out of existence, at least for awhile.

"The general public has no correct idea of the number of cheats the Junta discovers or has to deal with. We have constantly to look out for news of persons not known to or authorized by us who are collecting money and supplies for the cause of Cuba Libre. In some cases we find enthusiasts acting in good faith on their own volition, in others downright adventurers and cheats.

"As to Powers, he wrote on Sept. 12 to Delegate T. Estrada Palma, saying that he could do much for the cause. He could, he declared, collect as much as $5,000 and a quantity of clothing, arms, and so forth.

"Mr. Palma was cautious, and at his request I went to Chicago and saw Powers. I found a plausible but negative man, of whom I could not form a decided opinion. He, however, gave me a donation of $500, which he said came from an anonymous friend of the revolutionists. This may be true; while it may be equally true that the money was given in the expectation of a license to go ahead and collect. Such a carte blanche would, if misused, profit the sharper and harm the Cuban cause.

"Powers got no authorization or recognition from me. Knowing the necessity of caution, I referred the matter to our Committee of One Hundred, at Chicago, of which Edward Cragin is President, and J. L. Fulton Secretary. This was on Thursday, and they were to have reported last Monday, but I have received nothing about Powers from the committee.

"I am now busy with the case of a remarkably keen and audacious fellow in Virginia, who calls himself 'Captain of Second Artillery Battalion,' and one of his dupes, Stewart Daniels.

"The man I refer to anonymously has given the Junta much trouble. He has paraded as authorized to act in its name, while we have done all we could to expose him. He has, as such, jeopardized our interests by encouraging violations of the neutrality laws, has enlisted men in the Cuban Army, and collected money, arms, and clothing. He has also advertised his importance as an agent of the Junta, and bills for the advertisements are coming to us.

"Much light on his doings came to us through Daniels, who sent to us a letter of complaint, which inclosed letters of introduction for Daniels to me and to Capt. Montgomery Frye. They were only amusing.

"In the letter to me the Virginian says Daniels is on his way to 'Our Capt. Frye,' at Newport News, and that he has a knowledge of high explosives. But in the letter to Capt. Frye the imposter cautions him not to trust Quesada, as he is looked upon with suspicion.

"Daniels, writing to me Sept. 5 complains of having been completely humbugged and 'sent on a goose chase.' The sharp fellow mysteriously alluded to 'bullion' in his letters of introduction, and told Daniels that he meant gold ornaments and images obtained by plundering churches which he was to turn into money for the benefit of the revolutionists.

"Daniels goes on to say that the Virginian's home is a vast storehouse filled with all sorts of contributions in aid of the Cuban cause. Daniels wants his good faith to be appreciated, for he asks:

"'If I was built for a traitor I would let De Lome know this?'"

MANY OVERDRAFTS WERE MADE

One Cause of the Failure of the Bank of Commerce.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—For the last week the streets have been filled with rumors of irregularities and heavy overdrafts in the Bank of Commerce, which failed ten days ago. The report of the liquidators to the District Court to-day confirms these stories. The report shows $629,616.34 assets and about the same amount in liabilities, of which latter 25 per cent. is set down as probable loss.

The amount of overdrafts, secured and unsecured, was $311,399. The bulk of the overdrafts were made by a company composed of President Nicholls, Cashier De Blanc, and others, and was used mainly to run the Esperzana Sugar Plantation, the steamboat Teche, and a steam laundry. The greater part of these overdrafts were made without the authority of the Board of Directors.

It has not yet been determined whether the officials will be proceeded against criminally.

THE DIAMOND MATCH STOCK.

An Injunction Forbidding the Sale of the Jamieson Holdings.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The Fort Dearborn National Bank, which recently sued Jamieson & Co. for $45,000 for notes due on a loan of 300 shares of Diamond Match stock, notified Jamieson & Co. that they would sell the stock to-day. On application of Jamieson & Co., Judge Payne issued an injunction forbidding the sale.

Yesterday, at the auction of 700 shares of this stock, President Barber of the match company bid $1.35 a share for 250 shares, so that the collateral might have been sold without much trouble, and there would have been a small margin of deficit, which could then have been sued for. Stock brokers were surprised at the action of the bank in the first case, and again when, having commenced the suit before selling the collateral, notice should be given of an intention to sell the stock.

The ground of the bill for the injunction was the previous suit.

FIREMAN FELL FORTY FEET.

Killed as He Fought a Blaze in a Savannah Wholesale Store.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 23.—A. B. Hall & Co.'s wholesale grocery was burned this morning. The stock was valued at $35,000, upon which there is an insurance of $31,000, distributed among ten companies. It was totally destroyed, and nothing but the walls of the building are left. The building cost $10,000 and is fully insured.

Fireman Frank McStay is dead, the result of a fall of forty feet through an open grating while at work on the fire. James McNally, a former employe of the firm, is under arrest, charged with firing the building.

This is the third time during the year that Hall & Co. have been burned out. Each fire has had the appearance of incendiarism, but the firm has heretofore been unable to secure sufficient evidence to warrant any arrest.

HE PAID FOR "GREEN GOODS."

And Received a Worthless Package of Cut Brown Paper.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Louis Rainone, a wealthy Italian of Sterling, Ill., was yesterday swindled out of $900 near the Northwestern Station here by two "green goods" men.

Rainone is a fruit dealer. He has been in the habit of making frequent trips to Chicago to buy fruit. The confidence men offered Rainone $10,000 worth of greenbacks for $1,000. Rainone went home and got $900, all the money he had. He arrived in Chicago last night, and, by agreement, met the green goods men. He handed over the $900 he had brought, and was given a package which contained, it was said, $10,000.

After they left he took a peep at it, and found that it was composed of brown paper cut in the shape of bank bills.

Mr. Curtis Wants Indemnity.

BERNE, Sept. 23.—George F. Curtis, the Assistant Librarian of the United States Congress, who was arrested at Grindelwald by detectives who mistook him for a criminal from Montevideo, and subsequently released, only to be rearrested at Geneva and again liberated, has made a claim upon the Swiss Government for indemnity.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair and slightly warmer weather, with westerly winds.

The barometer had risen last night over the Southern, Middle, and New-England States, and had fallen rapidly over the Northwest, the upper lake region, and at Rocky Mountain stations. It was highest over the Ohio Valley and lowest north of Montana. It was colder along the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf States, and also in the extreme Northwest. It was warmer generally throughout the lake regions and central valleys. The weather was clear in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains and local showers were reported from Montana and Wyoming.

The indications for to-day are that the weather will continue fair east of the Mississippi River, with slowly rising temperature.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
8 A. M.	76	46	48
9 A. M.	77	45	47
9 A. M.	79	43	47
12 M.	89	48	51
4 P. M.	95	55	56
6 P. M.	91	53	55
9 P. M.	86	48	50
12 P. M.	78	46	49

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square....50.38
Weather Bureau....50.00
Corresponding date 1895....84.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years....64.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 4.

MR. BRYAN IN BROOKLYN

HE MAKES THREE SPEECHES BEFORE BIG AUDIENCES.

Thousands Hear the Candidate for President in the Academy of Music, at an Outdoor Meeting, and in the Clermont Avenue Rink—The Popocratic Leader Goes over the Ground in Defense of the Chicago Platform.

William J. Bryan, the Popocratic candidate for President, was in Brooklyn last night. He made three speeches, in which he preached the doctrine of free silver to three crowds that were demonstrative in their approval of what he said.

Mr. Bryan's first speech was at the Academy of Music, under the management of the Kings County Democratic organization. The place was packed to the roof, and an hour before the candidate appeared the police had closed the doors to prevent overcrowding. About 4,000 people were at this meeting.

The great crowd which gathered in the streets about the Academy, unable to enter the building, centred about a small platform which had been erected near by, and Mr. Bryan addressed the people as soon as he could reach the spot, after his indoor speech. Various estimates were made of the size of this crowd, good judges putting it at about 5,000.

After this, Mr. Bryan spoke at the Clermont Avenue rink, to a crowd of perhaps 8,000, which had awaited his coming from the early evening.

The Academy Meeting.

The principal speech, in point of length, was at the Academy of Music. Many of the things he said there he has said in previous speeches during the campaign. He defended the planks in the Chicago platform which refer to the Supreme Court and to Federal interference in the preservation of order.

He spoke at considerable length in criticism of the recent bond issues by the present Administration, and for three-quarters of an hour talked in advocacy of the free coinage of silver.

The crowd was evidently in full sympathy with him. It hissed the names of Hanna, Hill, and McKinley when they were called out by unknown persons in the galleries.

The meeting took occasion, just before Mr. Bryan's appearance on the platform, to adopt a series of resolutions indorsing the Chicago platform and Bryan and Sewall, and that part of the Buffalo platform which referred to them.

These resolutions did not mention the candidates of the Buffalo Convention.

Heard Senator Blackburn.

After Mr. Bryan had ended his speech in the Academy of Music, Senator J. S. C. Blackburn of Kentucky made a speech which the somewhat diminished crowd heard with many manifestations of approval.

Mr. Blackburn began with some references to the sound-money Democrats of this State, who have repudiated Bryan and the platform on which he stands. His listeners applauded this as much as they had any of the utterances of Mr. Bryan.

The remark that brought one of the demontrations of the evening was this: "From President to dog catcher, your leaders are skulking in the rear." The audience shouted and waved the flags.

"Tell me, if you are not ashamed to answer of what material is the New-York Democracy made?" said the Kentuckian, and from the galleries came the reply: "Rotten!" "Rotten!" Then the crowd again broke into cheers.

MORE TICKETS THAN SEATS.

What the Audience Did While Waiting for the Speeches.

People began entering the Academy of Music before 6 o'clock. There were many ladies among the early comers, and they got seats on the main floor, near the platform, and on the stage.

Thousands of tickets in excess of the seating capacity of the hall had been issued. Tickets had been scattered broadcast throughout Brooklyn all day. Street car conductors passed them out as they made trips through the streets, and some shopkeepers supplied their customers.

There was no trouble at the doors up to 7 o'clock. Everybody who came was allowed to enter, and long before the time for the beginning of the meeting the Academy was filled. The house seats about 2,500. Seats on the stage accommodated 500 more, and possibly 1,000 others found standing room in the lobbies and aisles. So that a fair calculation placed the number of persons present at 4,000.

There was a long wait, but the gathering was good-natured, and a band kept it so. The Democratic State Committee had provided small flags, and everybody held one or more preparatory to giving Mr. Bryan a great demonstration when he arrived. The first opportunity to use them came when the band played "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue." There was a great shout, which fairly drowned the sound of the brasses and drums.

Between the musical selections the people in the galleries amused themselves by various campaign cries. Then came cheers for Bryan, followed by cheers for a lot of Brooklyn politicians. Later there were whistling, cock crowing, and cat calls, until many of the more quietly disposed lost patience.

Hisses for Senator Hill.

Somebody proposed three cheers for David B. Hill. Before the words were out of the man's mouth there was a storm of hisses. President Cleveland fared no better. Bernard J. York got two yelps. He was in a box and expected a hearty welcome.

One weak-voiced man asked: "What's the matter with our battleship Indiana?" Nobody paid any attention to him. A man with leather lungs asked "What's the matter with John Y. McKane?" There was a minute of mingled hisses and whoops. When the audience became quiet a man in the top gallery yelled: "He's all right—where he is!"—a sentiment that was vociferously cheered.

An hour before the speeches began the doors of the Academy were locked, and the big audience waited for 8 o'clock.

The only decorations in the Academy were a five-pointed star of electric lights and flag-draped pictures of Bryan and Sewall, which hung over the speakers' stand.

Every ward in the city was represented by Vice Presidents and Secretaries on the

platform, among them being James S. Church, D. F. B. Luces, John T. Breen, Jeremiah T. Donovan, Dr. Colgan, Patrick McKenna, M. F. McGoldrick, Dr. Henry Bulwinkle, Frederick W. Kalbfleisch, Michael Carbery, Thomas F. Farrell, Bernard V. Engerman, James T. Macklin, John O'Shea, Joseph J. Gullfoyle, Arthur S. McQuade, August H. Tieman, M. Dillon, Jr., John J. Grimes, Francis M. Finnerty, Edward M. Grout, Dr. T. N. Joyce, and William Crooke.

Occupying proscenium boxes were Hugh McLaughlin and Mrs. McLaughlin, and members of their family; St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle; Mrs. McKelway, Robert Stewart, and Mrs. Stewart.

WORKING THROUGH THE CROWD.

How Mr. Bryan Reached the Hall—Dr. De Kremen Aroused.

The police had made ample arrangements to get Mr. Bryan into the Academy without making any commotion. Every one in the crowd about the building was looking for the carriage which would convey the Presidential candidate to the hall, and that is where they made a mistake.

The coach was driven to the corner of Remsen and Court Streets, where the party alighted. Here they were met by several policemen, who escorted them to the building. The sidewalk had been cleared and Mr. Bryan was on the step of the building before the crowd were aware that he was anywhere in the vicinity.

The party was led by four policemen and then came the candidate. Mr. Bryan was leaning on the arm of ex-Congressman Clancy and behind him were James H. Graham, Senator McNulty, Thomas J. Farrell, and Superintendent McKelvey of the Police Department.

Just as Mr. Bryan was going up the two steps he was discovered and three cheers and a tiger were given. "They have caught on," he laughingly said, as he entered the Academy.

Some minutes before Mr. Bryan had entered, Justice William J. Gaynor, the presiding officer for the evening, arrived. He had a hard time of it, but by the aid of Detective Sergeant Kelly he managed to squeeze through the throng and into the little courtyard leading into the green room. Behind him was Andrew McLean, the editor of The Brooklyn Citizen. Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway came next, but he had to fight in order to get through the lines.

Dr. De Kremen's Predicament.

Dr. De Kremen, who is the President of the Bryan and Sewall Club, tried to follow Mr. Ridgway, but as he was not known to the police they refused to let him pass.

"I'm one of the speakers," he cried, but this statement had no effect on the police.

Dr. De Kremen attempted to shove his way through the police lines and was forced back.

"I'll make you sick for this," he said to Sergeant Humphries. "This is a pretty way to treat American citizens. I'm President of the Bryan and Sewall Club. This Police Department has a Republican Police Commissioner, and he orders you to keep me out. All right, but just wait. I'll roast you for this, you miserable slaves.

"Every favorite has been allowed to go in that door," he declared, and then he yelled to the crowd and beckoned for them to get nearer to him. "Come here," he screamed, "Come here, favorites, and get in while I am left outside."

The crowd was good-natured, and they asked for a speech. He refused to grant their request, and then they hooted him, and the last seen of him was when he worked his way through the crowd to another door.

OPENING OF THE MEETING.

Judge Gaynor Presided—The Resolutions That Were Passed.

James D. Bell, Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Organization, called the meeting to order, and introduced Judge William J. Gaynor as the presiding officer. A tumult of applause greeted the announcement, and the band struck up "We Won't Go Home Till Morning."

Judge Gaynor stepped forward and some one called out: "Hit 'em up, Bill." Others cried "Louder!" and others waved flags. Judge Gaynor at length proceeded. He said he had come to preside because, in this hour of misrepresentation, when he and others who spoke their honest convictions were called by those who had been set in high places Anarchists, Communists, and the like, he had deemed it his duty to do so. It was the time for honest conviction, he said, and the time of moral courage, and he declared:

"It is the duty of men who had convictions at this time, when those whom we have created and set in high places are calling us traitors and other names, to step forward."

"How about Hill?" shouted a voice.

"I do not speak for Senator Hill, nor does he speak for me," said Judge Gaynor. The crowd shouted, and some one yelled: "Has Hill made up his mind?"

The Resolutions Presented.

Presently order was restored, and Senator Patrick H. McCarren was named for Secretary of the meeting. He read the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Whereas, The regular Democracy of Kings County recognizes in the action of the National Democratic Convention, held in Chicago on the 9th of July last, the will of the Democratic Party of the Nation, duly expressed through properly chosen delegates; and,

"Whereas, The State Convention of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York, in convention assembled in the City of Buffalo, on the 17th of the present month, ratified the nominations and platform of the National Convention in the following language, to wit:

"'The Democratic Party of the State of New-York, in convention assembled, unreservedly indorses the platform adopted by the Democratic Party at the National Convention, held in Chicago on July 7, 1896; cordially approves the nomination there made; pledges to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall its hearty and active support, and declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic Party has a platform been written which embodied more completely the interests of the whole people as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit than that given to the country by the National Democratic Convention of 1896.'

"Resolved, That we, the Democrats of Kings County, in mass meeting assembled, pledge to the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall, our earnest and uncompromising support, convinced, as we are, that they are in the fullest degree worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the National and State Conventions, and that the cause which they are effectively promoting is that of the vast body of the plain American people, as distinguished from the comparatively few who prosper by the misfortunes of the multitude, and who are in conspiracy to rob the people of power over the Government, and by means of the agencies of authority reduce the toiling masses to a condition of practical servitude.

Importance of the Election.

"Resolved, That in our judgment the election to be held in November is of greater importance than any that has taken place since the period of the civil war, involving, as it does, nothing less than the question whether the Government is to be carried on with an eye to the greatest good of the greatest number, as Thomas Jefferson and the other immortal founders of the Democratic Party believed it ought to be, or only to the end that the rich shall become richer, the powerful more powerful, and a new feudalism more hateful than that of the Middle Ages be established on the American continent.

"Resolved, That we would have the public direct its attention not only to the enormous evils which have already resulted from the manipulation of the money of the Government by combinations of money monopolists, but also to the rapid advance which similar monopolists in the field of general industry and business have been making toward the destruction of all competition, the suppression of all active rivalry, and the practical absorption of the means by which the natural wealth and the products of agriculture and urban skill alike are brought to the market, offered for sale, and distributed.

"Resolved, That we pay a special tribute to the unsurpassed ability with which our candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Bryan, has led in the battle now in progress; that we hail as happy omens the splendid receptions which he has in every part of the country thus far visited received from the general body of the people; that we find our faith in him daily strengthened by the abuse poured out upon him by the enemies of the people, the defamers of the Democracy, and the traitors to the Democratic cause, who, venturing to insult the intelligence of the American people by using the Democratic name as a decoy flag, have at last found their fitting home in the bosom of Republicanism as it is typified by Quay of Pennsylvania, Platt of New-York, and Mark Hanna, the labor crusher of Ohio.

"Resolved, That to the dauntless, eloquent, and high-minded nominee of the Democracy for the Presidency, we give the most unreserved assurance, without any species of qualification or evasion, of our determination to remain steadfast to every principle for which he is contending, and that, in welcoming him to Brooklyn, we beg him to believe that he is the guest of Democrats who have never veiled their colors, sought odds from their adversaries, or turned their backs upon a Democratic champion."

When Senator McCarren read the names of Quay and Platt, the crowd hissed, and this was repeated with hoots and groans when Mr. Hanna's name was spoken, and a voice called out, "Down with Mark Hanna!"

CHEERS FOR MR. BRYAN.

Was Hoarse When He Began His Speech—What He Said.

Just as the resolutions were adopted, Mr. Bryan came into view at the back of the platform. Elliot Danforth, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, escorted him to his seat. At the sight of him the wildest applause of the night burst out. The crowd stood up and waved the flags which had been placed in the chairs, and yelled as loud as 4,000 throats could yell. The band played "The Red, White, and Blue," and the cheering continued for about three minutes. Mr. Bryan sat still while this was going on. He occupied a seat a little to the right of the presiding officer, with a smile on his face. Presently Chairman Gaynor introduced him. The applause was renewed as he arose. The flags waved again, and the band began to play.

Mr. Bryan's voice was a little husky when he began to speak, but when he had proceeded a time this wore away. He spoke for an hour and forty minutes, and was frequently interrupted by applause. Mr. Bryan said:

"I esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to defend the cause which has been espoused in this campaign, and I am glad to be permitted to present that cause to the people of Brooklyn. I only wish that that distinguished divine whose name has added even to the fame of your great city, Henry Ward Beecher, [applause,] were with us today, that he might again champion the cause of the people in their great fight. [A voice: "He would do it."] Any man would whose sympathies were on the side of humanity, my friends. [Applause.] We have commenced a warfare against the gold standard which will not cease until victory is won. In this campaign, instead of meeting the advocates of free coinage in an open field, our opponents have sought to shift the battle and make it appear that we who stand upon the Chicago platform are enemies of law and order and desire to destroy society as it is organized to-day. [Applause.]

Platform Planks Defended.

"Let me read to you the plank of the Chicago platform against which so much abuse has been leveled. 'We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States, as a crime against free institutions.' That is the part which they say is bad. When did that become bad? Let me read a plank of another platform and see how this plank, which I am about to read, compares with the one which I have read: 'That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the State, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power upon which the operation and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by organized force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.'

"Do you know from what platform that plank is taken? [A voice: "Abraham Lincoln."] It is from Abraham Lincoln's platform. That is a plank in the platform of the Republican Party of 1860. And when you compare our plank with that you will find that ours is mild in language compared to this one. [Applause.] Abraham Lincoln ran for President on that platform. He was elected President on that platform. [Cries of "So you will be."] And in his inaugural address he quoted that plank in full and reiterated it with his approval. Now, my friends, if our platform is wrong I want these Republicans to repudiate Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] Because if you take Abraham Lincoln from the Republican Party, you have taken from it its most sacred memory, my friends. [Applause.]

"They say we criticise the Supreme Court. I call attention to the fact that the court overrules the decisions of a hundred years. We demand that Congress shall use such power as may come from a reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted. Has no court hereafter a right to reverse the decision of this court? If not, what right had this court to reverse the decisions of the courts for a hundred years before it? [Applause.] Is it not possible that future Judges may adhere to the precedents of a hundred years, instead of adhering to a decision rendered by a majority of one, and that one changed his mind in two months? [Applause.]

"On these two questions where we are assailed by the Republicans to-day, we have not taken as emphatic a stand as the Republican Party took in the first platform upon which it elected a President of the United States. Let me tell you what Abraham Lincoln said about the Supreme Court in his inaugural address. Mr. Lincoln said that it is meant to be asserted that the Supreme Court has a right to determine the policy of the people on great questions, they will have resigned our Government into the hands of the Supreme Court.

"Our platform is not as harsh as the language of Abraham Lincoln. But I must apologize for quoting Abraham Lincoln as a Republican authority. Abraham Lincoln is no longer a Republican authority. Abraham Lincoln believed in a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, [applause and cheers,] and that is not Republicanism in this campaign.

Would Enforce the Law.

"Now, our opponents say that we are opposed to the enforcement of the law. I deny it. I want to say to you that the fear that is expressed is not a fear that if elected I will not enforce the law. I have said it before, and I say it again, that if by the suffrages of my countrymen I am placed in that position which is the highest position in the gift of the people of the world, every law shall be enforced, against the great as well as against the small. [Great applause.] It is not a fear of lawlessness, my friends. Think of men who have transgressed the law being afraid that there will be a lax enforcement of the law. I know why these men are afraid to have the Chicago ticket elected. It is because these great trusts, these great corporations, these great combinations, this aggregate of wealth, is enjoying unjust privileges and they don't want the law enforced. [Great applause.] They don't want me elected because they know that the Attorney General that I will appoint. [Cries of "Judge Gaynor!"] if elected, will not stand there to defend the great corporations when he ought to enforce the laws against them. They remind me of the man in court—the person who seemed uneasy, and the Judge assured him that he had nothing to fear, that he would get justice in that court, and he says: 'Great heavens, Judge, that's what I'm afraid of.' [Applause.]

"Let me read from a speech of Tilden's: 'A powerful moneyed corporation engaged in a death struggle with the Government, to whom it owed its existence, assailed the purity of our press. A mighty combination of politicians and moneyed interests is again in the field to control elections, to change the administration of government, and to re-establish the supremacy of the great moneyed corporations over the business of the country.'

"That same moneyed power exists to-day, and it is doing this same work to-day that it did in the days of Tilden, and business men are terrified. Men who own money are threatened with bankruptcy unless they sell their conscience. If a banker dares to have an opinion of his own he is menaced with ruin, and back of the New-York banks, which intimidate their country correspondents, stand the great London banks with padlocks upon the consciences of the New-York bankers.

"If our present financial system is good, it ought to be kept. There is nothing too good for the American people. And if it is good, we ought to have it. Now, is it good? That is the question that we want answered. If it is bad, then we ought to abandon it.

"The present financial system is based upon gold. The present financial system, contemplates the retirement of greenbacks and Treasury notes and the substitution of bank paper for those notes. The present financial system contemplates the retirement of all legal-tender silver certificates, contemplates gold only as the legal-tender money of this country, and bank paper only as the paper money of this country.

"The financial policy under which we now suffer, therefore, contemplates a condition in which a few men will control the gold money and the National banks will control the paper money, and the people will have nothing to say about it. Mr. Carlisle, in a recent letter, says that it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem silver dollars in gold whenever it becomes necessary to do so, in order to maintain the parity. What does that mean? It means that all this talk about retiring greenbacks and Treasury notes is a farce, and when this farce gives out, they intend to start another endless chain as soon as they get through with the present endless chain.

"We have got to have either one kind of standard money or two kinds. If we cannot have two kinds, then it must be one, and the Government must have the right to use a silver dollar.

Right to Use Silver Dollars.

"I believe this Government has a right to use its silver dollars as it uses its gold dollars, but our opponents have gone on a different theory, and they have taxed the people of this country to pay interest on $226,000,000 in bonds in order to buy gold, on the theory that silver was not as good as gold. [A voice: "Bunko steerers."] Do not use harsh terms, my friends.

"If you knew what a restraint it is for me to speak within the limits of parliamentary language, you would feel for me. When I see bonds worth $1.19 sold for $1.04½, and try to describe what kind of a transaction it was, I regret that my parents did not teach me more tongues in which to express my ideas. And yet the people who sell for $1.04½ bonds worth $1.19, assume that they are the only people who understand financiering.

"I believe that instead of the Secretary of the Treasury getting down on his knees and asking these men to please tell him what he ought to do, that he ought to stand up, and, with 70,000,000 of people behind him, tell them what they ought to do, and make them do it. The great trouble has been, in my judgment, that our Treasury officials, instead of being in sympathy with the mass of the people of the United States, have been in sympathy with the syndicates and the financiers of the United States.

Want Silver at 16 to 1, He Says.

"We want free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. That does not mean that we would give $16 to every person, as one gold-standard paper said, but that the silver and the gold dollar shall have the same weight, size, and fineness as now. It means we shall repeal the law of 1873, which gave gold a monopoly, and let silver walk to the mint side by side with gold, as it did from the foundation of the Government. [Applause.]

"I am in favor of free coinage whether we produce an ounce of silver in this country or not. I am in favor of the use of silver, not because we produce it, but because we own it. [Applause.] If we need it, and if it is best for us at our present ratio, I am in favor of having it, even if to have it gives the people who produce silver a chance to do what they did before the law struck silver down. [Applause.]

"They tell you that free coinage helps those who delve in the mine. Admitted. I tell you that when they bring out that metal they pour it into the channels of trade, and we are blessed by its discovery. [Applause.] Who will be helped by the gold standard? Not those who produce the metal and pour it into the channels of trade, but those who corner the money of the world and keep it out of the channels. [Applause.] I would rather help those who are adding to the world's money than to help those who try to corner the world's money and lessen the volume of money the people have to do business with. [Applause.]

About a Flood of Silver.

"You tell me there may be a flood of silver. It is possible, but I look back and I see we have used silver for 6,000 years, and never a flood of silver in all that time. But when we have a flood, I have so much faith in the children that I am raising that I believe they will have sense enough to protect themselves. [Applause.]

"We assert that you can make a dollar dear by making dollars scarce. We assert that those who have had charge of legislation have made dollars dear by making them scarce. [Applause.] And yet our friends, forgetting the past, or at least disregarding previous experience, tell us that legislation can have no effect whatever on the value of silver.

"Legislation creates demand. Demand, acting with supply, fixes prices, and whenever you can create a demand greater than the supply you can fix the price wherever you will. [Applause.]

"Prince Bismarck is in favor of bimetallism. Now, if the gold standard has been a blessing to Germany, why does Prince Bismarck desire to get rid of it? He says that the United States are freer by far than the nations of Europe. He says that if we find it compatible to our interests to restore bimetallism, he believes it will exert a saluiary influence in bringing other nations to accept bimetallism also. Shame on the cowardly American who thinks this Nation is not as big as Bismarck thinks it is! [Applause.]

Praises the West and South.

"We say that if this Nation cannot have an independent financial system, it cannot have a foreign policy of its own, either. [Applause.] We have opposed some of the policies of the President, but it can be said to the credit of the people of the West and South that in spite of their opposition to the President's financial policy, they stood by him on the Monroe doctrine when your cowardly financiers begged him to submit to anything. [Great applause and cheers.]

"My friends, the circulation of this country is to-day $150,000,000 less than it was two years ago, and Republican success means a further contraction of the currency.

"If you want more money, you have to create money by law. I charge that the Republican platform was written by those who wanted to make money dear because they own money and trade in money, and they did not care what became of the rest of the people. But it is one of the advantages of living in this country, that parties may propose, but the people dispose.

"If you want hard times, the Republican Party promises hard times, because it promises the same financial system. If you want an American system, a system of this Nation, regardless of what other nations may ask of them or wish, you have got to get it by defeating the Republican platform and the Republican ticket." [Great applause and cheers.]

SENATOR BLACKBURN'S SPEECH.

His Vehement Remarks Bring Forth Much Applause.

When Mr. Bryan left the platform the crowd arose to go, too, and Judge Gaynor could not stop it. Mr. Bryan returned for a moment, and, beckoning for silence, asked all to remain and listen to Senator J. S. C. Blackburn of Kentucky. Several hundred went out, but most of those who had seats remained.

Senator Blackburn spoke with a vigor that held his hearers for three-quarters of an hour. He said:

"You in New-York State have been abandoned, deserted, and betrayed by the late leaders of the party. I do not wonder that the National Committee is ordering men from the West and South to take part in your counsels.

"There are many gaps in the ranks in this State. From President to dogcatcher, your leaders are skulking in the rear. Tell me if you are not ashamed to answer, Of what material is the New-York Democracy made?"

"Rotten, rotten!" came two or three voices from the gallery.

"For thirty years," said Senator Blackburn, "the Democracy of this Nation has taken its candidates for the Presidency from New-York. I know that the gallant Gen. McClellan claimed a residence in New-Jersey, but he was in close touch in his interests and had intimate relations with the Empire State Democracy.

"Is it possible that it has come about that the vote of this State cannot be had for a Democrat, except by purchase, with the selection of one of her own men as the candidate? But we will win this fight, with New-York or without New-York."

Mr. Blackburn then attacked the recent bond issues by the present Administration, and declared with vehemence:

"We will have no more bond transactions by a gang of thieves."

This brought much applause. After a discussion of the currency question, Senator Blackburn said: "When Bryan takes the oath of office on the 4th of March next, at high noon, I hope and trust and fondly believe that before the sun goes down on that day he will call Congress to meet on the following day, March 5, to enact legislation to put on the statute books a law which will provide for the free coinage of silver.

"If he does not do that when some one comes to the Treasury with paper and demands redemption, he may say: 'Back up your dray or your cart, and I'll load you down with silver.'" This brought another burst of applause.

On one occasion Mr. Blackburn mentioned the names of Cleveland, Carlisle, and John Sherman. The audience hissed.

BIG CROWD IN THE STREET.

Mr. Bryan Makes a Short Speech in the Open Air.

Those who were locked out of the Academy of Music when the doors were first closed made a big crowd, and as the evening advanced the number was augmented until Montague Street from Court to Clinton was blocked by a closely packed mass of people.

A flimsy structure of pine boards and rails was erected near an exit from the building as a stand for Mr. Bryan to speak from, and the crowd waited patiently for him to complete his address inside. Every burst of applause in the building was echoed by the crowd outside, which also indulged in the usual catcalls and cheers and jeers for the various political leaders. Nearly 5,000 persons were in the crowd.

The police arrangements were under the supervision of Superintendent McKelvey, who placed a double line of policemen to keep a clear way from the exit and stand to the coach which was waiting to take Mr. Bryan to the Clermont Avenue Rink.

It was nearly 10:30 when Bernard J. York emerged from the doorway of the Academy, followed by Mr. Bryan. The crowd instantly recognized the Presidential candidate and enthusiastically cheered him. He stepped on the platform, and then there was some cheering and waving of hats. The demonstration was so noisy that both Mr. Bryan and Mr. York had to hold up their hands in plea for silence.

"I have the honor," said Mr. York, "to present to you the Hon. William J. Bryan, the next President of the United States."

Again the crowd applauded, and Mr. Bryan started to speak. As he laid his hand upon the frail railing in front of him, it gave way.

Mr. Bryan was perspiring freely, and he kept his hat on and his overcoat buttoned.

Speaks in the Open Air.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he began, "I have spoken in the hall until I am too warm to risk speaking in the open air, and I stop here on my way to another meeting to express my regret that you could not get within the hall. Our friends say that those who attend our meetings are impelled by idle curiosity to see a candidate, and it is too bad that we have not had a hall large enough to hold the idly curious.

"I hope you have a curiosity to see a candidate who stands on a silver platform, and wish to see what such a President would do when a silver bill gets to him to be signed. I stand on a platform that says what it means, and means what it says, and if elected I shall carry out that platform to the very letter.

"I am not an Anarchist, but I would destroy anarchy by making the Government so good that there would not be an American citizen but who would be willing to die that that Government might live. I am not in favor of lawlessness, but I am opposed to those institutions that are greater than the Government and dispute power with the Almighty Himself.

"I don't tell you how you shall vote, but simply that you can vote for a representative who means what he says. I am willing to submit all questions to the arbitrament of the ballot, and if you elect another he will have no truer or stancher supporter than myself."

The crowd cheered again, and Mr. Bryan was escorted to his carriage. The crowd pressed about it so that it was several minutes before it could proceed up Montague Street to Court Street. It was hemmed in on all sides, and as it was driven along the crowd cheered for Bryan, and kept up the enthusiasm until the carriage got across Fulton Street and rattled up toward the rink.

THE MEETING IN THE RINK.

Crowds Tested Capacity of the Building—Some Hisses with Cheers.

The Clermont Avenue Rink was packed before 8 o'clock, although Mr. Bryan was not expected to speak until 10 o'clock. It was nearly 11 o'clock when he made his appearance. The vast audience recognized him as he stepped upon the stage, and immediately there was a scene of wild enthusiasm. Small American flags had been distributed, and they were wildly waved.

People jumped on chairs, pushed their neighbors, and there was great confusion. Those on the stage crowded around Mr. Bryan, and it was left to him to restore order, for the Chairman made no attempt in that direction.

The demonstration lasted over five minutes.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Bryan League, the membership of which is recruited from the working classes.

The rear doors of the rink were first opened to the holders of tickets at 6:30, and inside of an hour every seat not reserved was taken. Then the front doors were thrown open to every one who could gain an entrance. The crowd went in with a rush.

The rink had only its regular decorations—the coats of arms of the different States attached to pillars—except for a few mottoes which hung over the speakers' stand, the most conspicuous of which bore this inscription: "Sixteen workingmen to one banker." This was marked copyrighted.

Insults for Speakers.

The managers of the meeting said that the building had a seating capacity of 5,500 persons. Upon this basis, there were 8,000 persons present. Some were very disorderly and insulted some of the speakers who preceeded Mr. Bryan. This class was well supplied with tin horns and made liberal use of them.

The stage runs half way across the rear of the building, and is fifty feet deep. Upon it sat the leading members of the league, who acted as Vice Presidents. With them, in a front seat, was Miss Anna Dickinson. In the gallery over the stage was stationed a brass band.

Sang American Marseillaise.

After the rink was filled, a song entitled the "American Marseillaise," was sung, the audience joining in the chorus.

The singing of this was repeated several times during the evening.

The song "The American Marseillaise" is the one which made trouble for Treasurer William P. St. John. The author took it to Mr. St. John, who liked it, and paid the song writer's expenses to Chicago that he might submit to the Popocratic Committee for approval as a campaign song. The next thing that Mr. St. John heard was that a large number of copies had been ordered from a printer in Chicago. Some members of the National Committee seriously objected to it, because some of the stanzas were too incendiary, whereupon the song was suppressed so far as the National Committee could do it.

J. T. McKeckenie, the President of the League, called the meeting to order, and introduced John Phillips of the United Hatters of America, as the Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Phillips said the appearance of this meeting settled it in his mind that organized labor meant business on next election day. In the past it had been very difficult to get laboring men to vote together, but now that they had such a candidate as Bryan, labor would vote solid in its own interest.

The Resolutions.

The Secretary, Owen Kindelon, then read a long list of Vice Presidents, and then the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, On July 9, in the City of Chicago, the representatives of the Democratic Party of the Nation, in convention assembled; and,

"Whereas, After a free and open discussion, without the taint of bossism or the influence of corporate wealth, a platform of principles was adopted that contains so much that is of vital importance to the plain people as to be properly designated as a second Declaration of Independence; and,

"Whereas, As an outburst of the popular will, and despite the influence of so-called party leaders or moneyed syndicates, a standard bearer was selected who personifies all that the platform stands for, whose character is synonymous with honesty, and whose political life is an open book in persistent and consistent advocacy of the rights of the plain people against the encroachment of trusts, monopolies, and a moneyed aristocracy; and,

"Whereas, We believe the present contest to be much more than a struggle between the Democratic and so-called Republican parties, more than silver against gold, and is not a fight of the poor against the rich, nor of labor against capital, nor of the farmer against the artisan or mechanic, nor the creditor against the debtor class; but when sifted and analyzed and stripped from all sophistry is a battle of the people against the oligarchy of wealth, founded on special privileges; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves unreservedly to the earnest and active support of the able young tribune of the people, William Jennings Bryan, for President of these United States, and we ask the support and earnest co-operation of all toilers in Kings County, and all others desiring the welfare of the Nation, as a whole, toward the furthering of his election and the dissemination of the principles he so well and ably represents.

Telegrams of Regret.

Telegrams of regret were read from several prominent labor leaders. The name of Eugene V. Debs evoked almost as much applause as Bryan's name. The audience, however, was not solid for Bryan, for his name was hissed in different parts of the building.

No Introduction for Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan started in without being introduced by the Chairman, and plunged right into his subject.

"I want to talk to you laboring men," he said, "upon a subject that deeply concerns you. If the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is not a good thing for those who toil, then this Nation does not want free silver. Our opponents tell you that the present gold standard is a good thing. You ought to know best whether it is or not. If you think so, vote for it. If not, vote against it. You are the ones who will decide the question.

"It is not for your employers or the financiers to instruct you how to cast your ballots. We can tell you why we believe in silver, and then leave it for you to decide what you think best to do. I am here to advocate the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and that, too, without waiting for an international agreement. The issue between gold and silver, or rather between the single gold standard and the double standard, is closely drawn in this campaign. What is the Republican Party for? If the gold standard is a good thing for the people of this country, why does not the Republican platform say so? Either it is good or bad. Upon that proposition our opponents are not candid. If they know what they mean by 'sound money,' why don't they say so?

"The platform does not indorse the gold standard, but promises the free coinage of silver just as soon as an international agreement can be secured. If the gold standard is not best for our people it should not be continued for a minute.

Money Should Not Be Too Good.

"Money can be made just as good as you want it. It should not be made too good, but just good enough. If made too good it is too difficult to secure. The scarcer money is the dearer it becomes, and the better it is for those who are so fortunate as to possess it. [Cheers.]

John Brisben Walker's Speech.

Preceding Mr. Bryan there were several speakers. The first introduced by Chairman Phillips was John Brisben Walker, editor of The Cosmopolitan.

"If Abraham Lincoln were here tonight," Mr. Walker began, "he would be more than ever certain that all the people cannot be fooled all the time. Citizens of the Republic, I welcome you to the party of humanity. We come together from all parties, forced by that greed that in the past has denominated all parties. We have at last tired of the miserable subterfuges of the leaders of the old parties who year after year have been the servants of the trusts. By the extraordinary interest displayed in this meeting, we show we appreciate the necessity of standing together in the interests of humanity, for the principles of Jesus Christ. He who is poor should not be the more oppressed by the great trusts.

"Six months ago the monopolists declared that their opponents were dead or converted. But honest delegates were being elected to Chicago, and to-night, in consequence, we rally in support of a man unspoiled by praise or by gold.

"What are you talking about?" interrupted a man who could not hear.

"The same men," resumed the speaker, "who oppose the remonetization of silver are the ones responsible for every financial mistake this country has made, for every panic that has demoralized business and destroyed values. This fight is nothing new. The men who have framed our banking system have invariably been wrong for 120 years."

Mr. Walker traced the history of our banking systems and used figures freely. The audience was restive, especially after a report spread that Mr. Bryan was outside.

"When silver was remonetized in '76," he continued, "we had the same fight as now. The papers were against the measure, and prophesied that gold would go to 150 cents on the dollar. But in the face of these predictions we started on the greatest period of prosperity the country ever saw."

When Mr. Walker had finished, the band played "Home, Sweet Home," to which air the audience sang from a leaflet.

Joseph R. Buchanan Talks.

Joseph R. Buchanan of New-Jersey, a white-haired and vigorous speaker, but hoarse from campaigning, was introduced to the accompaniment of tin-horn applause.

"Hurry up and straighten things," he cried to a corner where the railing had given way under the crowd's pressure.

"In a speech at Washington," he continued, "Mr. Bryan said his favorite song would be that we've just sung, 'Home, Sweet Home,' for this is a contest between the rich and poor, the palace and the hovel. On one side are all the bankers, monopolists, old leaders, and newspapers; only the people are left for the other side.

"If there is one thing in which organized labor is especially interested, it is in the intention of Mr. Bryan to put down what is known as government by injunction. After great fighting and terrible hardships, when labor is at a point where it can secure recognition and power to control its own labor, the administrators of the law attempt to restrain, and in two cases have succeeded in restraining, labor from exercising its rights. Injunction was first tried in the Ann Arbor railroad strike. The Chicago strike was the second case. Those struggling against Pullman's tyranny were prevented by injunction from doing their duty as officers of the labor unions. If you do not with your ballots this Fall acquire the power to change this, the injunction will grow until it strangles labor and labor unions. Surely, every member of a union will strike in November the sturdiest blow ever struck for himself and his union."

"For God's sake, break off another rail," interjected the speaker, turning to the disorderly corner. At the first pause in the noise, he took up the silver question, beginning with elementary definitions. The crowd didn't like the word "elementary" and sent up a chorus of "ahs."

"The gold campaign in the West," said Mr. Buchanan, "is now passing the farmer by in order to pour money and speakers into the cities. There they argue that free silver means higher prices for food products. But let us remember that when you damage the farmer you damage the country at large, and labor especially. A large part of what labor produces is sold to farmers, if sold at all. When the farmer cannot buy, his city cousin becomes hard up. With free silver, farm and factory products would rise, not with a jump, but gradually."

The cheering and disorder in the back part of the hall had grown too great to permit the speaker to continue, and as he paused a great shout went up. "Bryan's coming!" was the cry, but again the false word was spoken.

"If you don't be quiet," said the speaker, "the papers will say to-morrow that this meeting was a frost."

This statement did not encourage order, and Mr. Buchanan retired to give the band a chance. Then the Marseillaise was sung for the third time, and Charles Frederick Adams was introduced.

Mr. Adams Calls for Miss Dickinson.

"I didn't come here to address Niagara Falls and pandemonium," Mr. Adams began. "I wasn't aware that they were interested in Bryan's election. I, who am the 'old boy orator,' had a good speech, but I recognize that it is not my audience, but that of William Jennings Bryan. So I retire, with the request that you invite Miss Anna E. Dickinson to address you."

As Mr. Adams sat down, the first great demonstration of the evening broke out. Miss Dickinson, who sat in a front platform seat, shook her head, but the crowd would not be denied until several minutes of further applause.

Speaking Abandoned for Music.

Mr. Adams then put and carried a motion that speaking, until Mr. Bryan came be abandoned in favor of music. The crowd approved, and the band played on and on. When their wind gave out, Owen Kindelon made a fairly successful effort to fight down the disorder with his powerful voice. He caught his audience by saying that Hoke Smith's retirement from the Cabinet again proved that honor exists among thieves. The bond sale to the Morgan syndicate he called "swiping the dust."

"Oh, what patriotic people!" he jeered. "They're the sort that hired substitutes to shoulder muskets in the war. The great men of those days, Lincoln and Grant, who came from Illinois, now have a third great man born in that State, Mr. Bryan." [Applause.]

At Mr. Kindelon's suggestion the band played "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" and "Yankee Doodle."

Mr. Wright Rebukes the Audience.

Parker J. Wright, a young man with a clean-shaven face, began his speech by scoring his audience for "hounding down Mr. Buchanan.

"It is shameful," he said, "that a Bryan audience should act in such an ungentlemanly way." [Applause and a voice: "One drop don't make the ocean."]

Mr. Wright spoke to the quietest audience of the evening.

"Let us not fear the word 'revolutionist,'" he said. "Franklin, Paine, and Jefferson were revolutionists."

Mr. Wright was liberally applauded, and he talked until Bryan came.

BRYAN TRAVERSES NEW-JERSEY.

Greeted at Many Points on His Trip from Philadelphia.

William J. Bryan traversed New-Jersey yesterday for the second time since his nomination at Chicago for President, coming from Philadelphia to this city over the Pennsylvania and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads.

Mr. Bryan arrived in Hoboken, N. J., at 5:19 o'clock P. M. and went at once to Brooklyn. When he walked from the train to the ferryboat his face showed that his constant travel in the past month and his frequent speech-making have been wearing upon him. Grim circles surrounded his eyes and he has lost considerable weight since he last visited the metropolitan district. He wore a black overcoat with a frayed velvet collar over his customary suit of ill-fitting black. His trousers were baggy at the knees and his linen was as travel-stained as himself. His brown crush hat was, apparently, nearly new.

In his journey from Philadelphia Mr. Bryan was greeted at many points by large crowds, and he made several speeches at railway stations. The longest speech was at Washington, N. J., and took up forty-five minutes. The other stops of his train were frequent, but brief. The weather he met could not have been better for traveling, had he chosen it himself.

Mr. Bryan and his party, including Josephus Daniels, Democratic Committeeman from North Carolina and editor of The Raleigh News and Observer, left the Lafayette Hotel in Philadelphia at 9 o'clock in the morning, and took a special car at the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first stop was made at Trenton, N. J., at 9:50 o'clock A. M., ex-Congressman Johnston Cornish being in charge of the party. A large crowd greeted him at the Warren Street Station, and it made so much noise that Mr. Bryan could not speak before the train, which had lost time, moved away, much to his regret, for he had intended to make an elaborate speech there. With him at Trenton were Congressman Sulzer of this city, Judge Morrow of Warren, Judge Lanning of Trenton, and several other New-Jersey citizens. As the train moved out of the station Richard Reading of the New-Jersey Republican State Committee entered the rear car and paid his respects to Mr. Bryan. Each, in a friendly way, hoped the other would not be successful in this campaign. Between Trenton and Lambertville Mr. Bryan held a reception in his car. At Lambertville he made a brief speech, and cheers followed the train as it sped onward. At Stockton about 200 persons greeted him, and half as many at Raven Rock and Frenchtown.

At Milford the entire population of the town seemed to be at the station, and at Phillipsburg Mr. Bryan seemed to strike the centre of the silver district of the State. The Phillipsburg people were enthusiastic, and Mr. Bryan spoke to them for a few moments. Here Mr. Bryan and his party left their Pullman car for a day coach on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. At Washington about 1,000 people cheered the Chicago nominee. He left the train there and made a speech that lasted for three-quarters of an hour, and was wildly cheered.

When Mr. Bryan's car reached Waterloo some of its windows were broken by a too sudden connection with another train. At Stanhope a crowd of boys told him that he was "all right." At Dover he was greeted by a large crowd and made a short speech. He was also welcomed at Mount Tabor, Chatham, Orange, and other points on his way to Newark.

His reception at Newark was not as enthusiastic as the one he received on his first trip across the State, but about 2,000 persons greeted him.

When Mr. Bryan's train reached Hoboken it was surrounded by about 2,000 men. He was introduced to the crowd by Mayor Fagan and made a short speech. There was some cheering, but it was neither hearty nor long sustained.

At the ferryhouse he was met by William P. St. John and ex-Congressman Clancy of Brooklyn. When they reached New-York, carriages were taken and they were driven toward Brooklyn. At the entrance to the New-York and Brooklyn

THE POPULISTS ARE UGLY

SAY BRYAN WILL BE DEFEATED WITH SEWALL ON HIS TICKET.

If the Maine Man Is Not Withdrawn the Democrats Must Take the Consequence — Talks with Washburn and Reed About the Conference with Watson in St. Louis—Comparison of Records of the Vice Presidential Candidates.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—George F. Washburn, Chairman of the Chicago branch of the People's Party Executive Committee, who was a member of yesterday's conference of party leaders with Vice Presidential Candidate Watson, in reply to the question "What was the object of yesterday's conference?" said:

"Mr. Watson, our candidate for Vice President, was returning home from his Western tour, and it seemed a fitting courtesy that we should meet him here and pay our respects to him and incidentally to confer upon the situation. It is Mr. Watson's desire, as well as that of the Executive Committee, that everything possible shall be done by our party to secure the election of Mr. Bryan. We mean to be entirely loyal to Mr. Bryan, regardless of the action of the Democrats in not recognizing the rights of Mr. Watson. We shall keep in line with the action of our National Convention."

"Shall you make any further demands for the withdrawal of Mr. Sewall?"

"We have formally made that demand, and the Democratic managers have not seen their way clear to grant it. Responsibility for the result rests upon the Democrats."

Obstacles to Fusion.

"What action will your committee take in Kansas and Colorado?"

"The situation in those States is unsatisfactory. A proper division of Electors must be made there or our full party vote cannot be secured for Bryan. Our committee cannot recognize the action of Populist officials in any State where the nominees of the National Convention are ignored. In the opinion of the committee, the best solution of the complication in Indiana is a fair division of Electors."

H. A. Reed, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the People's Party, is accompanying Watson on his trip through the West, and was a party to the Populist conferences held here yesterday. Speaking of the campaign, Mr. Reed said:

"A union of all the reform forces unquestionably would give Mr. Bryan the solid South and West and several other States, thus insuring his election. But the combined Populist, silver Democrat, and silver Republican vote will be necessary for success, and the combination can only be secured by accepting what the Populists understand as the compact made at St. Louis.

Populists Want Representation.

"To support Mr. Sewall the Populists would have no partner in the compact, and it would be a virtual abandonment of their organization. They believe firmly that the perpetuation of their organization is essential to the success of their reforms; that back of Mr. Bryan and supporting him in the Democratic Party are men who will do as they have done before—promise free silver and allied reforms, and fail to keep their promises. They believe that by having one man distinctively their own on the ticket, it will be an earnest of good faith on the part of the Democrats.

"Every argument that proves Mr. Bryan a suitable candidate proves Mr. Sewall an unsuitable one. Mr. Sewall is undoubtedly personally a man of fine character and standing, but his political record and his individual interests are antagonistic to the reforms Mr. Bryan advocates and the Populists demand.

"Mr. Sewall has only advocated free silver in a mild way since June, 1895, and at the date of his nomination at Chicago was supporting Mr. Winslow, a gold-standard Democrat, for Governor of Maine. He is associated with, and directly interested in, the Water Trust of Maine, National banks, railroad corporations, and was until recently the President of the American Merchants' Marine Association, which is now endeavoring to secure the greatest shipping monopoly on the American continent, and is therefore of necessity a defender of class privilege, which Mr. Bryan and reform Democrats and Populists are opposed to.

Democrats Opposed to Sewall.

"Democrats who are supporting Mr. Bryan are doing so not because Mr. Sewall is on the ticket, but because Mr. Bryan is their candidate and because he is in favor of the reforms that they advocate. But, admitting that some Democrats would refuse to vote the ticket if Mr. Sewall should withdraw, for every such Democrat there would be ten Populists and laboring men of other parties who would vote the ticket with Mr. Watson upon it, and who will not vote it with Mr. Sewall as the Vice Presidential candidate.

"Laboring men know that Mr. Watson has fought their battles. In Congress he voted for the eight-hour law, took part in securing the passage of the Automatic Car Coupler bill, and secured the passage of resolutions condemning the Pinkerton detective system. Mr. Sewall, in his contract with the Standard Oil Company for his ship Susquehanna, now loading for Japan, had the gold clause inserted in the freight contract. As the Populists are vitally interested, by four years of persistent work in this very line, when they were the only party advocating free silver, they are not willing to sidetrack a true and tried advocate for a man whose voice has been unheard in the reform cause."

Gets Off the Populist Ticket.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Joseph H. Schwerzgen, nominated by the "Middle of the Road" Populists as their candidate for State Treasurer, has declined the nomination. In his letter of declination he says that he does not wish to be placed in the position of antagonizing Gov. Altgeld, whom he regards as the best friend the working people ever had in the Governor's chair in this State. This is the second declination from the ticket, Henry D. Lloyd recently having declined to be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Editor Matthews's Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 23.—Editor Charles X. Matthews of The Non-Conformist, the National Populist organ, returned today from St. Louis, where he attended the conference of Populists. He says that as a result of the conference there will be no fusion in Indiana, and the fusion agreement in Kansas and Nebraska will be undone.

Kentucky Populists Grumble.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 23.—Chairman Parker of the Populist State Central Committee says yesterday's fusion agreement is not satisfactory to the Populists, and that unless they shall be permitted to name two men for the Congressional ticket they will make nominations in every district.

Collision on the East River.

The Vermont Central Railroad steamer Mohawk, while clearing her pier, No. 36, East River, last evening was drifted by a strong tide against the Standard Oil Company's tug Brilliant. The tug, which had two oil scows in tow, had the upper part of her starboard side crashed in amidships, her deckhouse partly demolished, and her smokestack carried away.

Her crew stuffed the blankets from their bunks into the portion of the gap below water, and this, with a vigorous use of the pumps, kept her up. Other tugs went to her assistance and towed her to the foot of Adams Street, Brooklyn, where the hole was effectively closed to the ingress of water. Her tow was taken in charge by another tug. The Mohawk was uninjured.

INDORSEMENT OF PALMER.

Rousing Meeting of the Harlem Democratic Club.

A special meeting of the Harlem Democratic Club last night, at its quarters, 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, indorsed the nominations of John M. Palmer of Illinois, and Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. There was a faint protest from five silver men who were present.

President Cyrus L. Sulzberger made an address, declaring that the "crime of 1873" had nothing to do with the present hard times, and gave statistics to prove that wages were better and hours shorter for the workingman now than prior to that year. He gave as the real cause of the depressed value of silver the invention of labor-saving machines and consequent overproduction. And the speaker remarked Bryan's studious silence on the tariff question. Tariff and silver belonged hand in hand. But Bryan could not put them together without becoming a high protectionist.

Daniel P. Hays offered a resolution that whereas the nominations and platform made at Chicago were "subversive of the true Democracy and antagonizing to the country's welfare and destructive of the country's honor," the club should hail the result of the truly Democratic Convention at Indianapolis. The resolution also proposed that the President of the club be empowered to appoint a campaign committee for the purpose of holding a public ratification meeting in Harlem.

Mervin Ash, one of the silver contingent, protested against the resolution. "Mark Hanna and his lieutenants have been smart enough," he said, "to incite the fear that this country is going to the devil, solely in order to elect William McKinley. Then is this an honest expression of the views of the club or a subterfuge to elect McKinley? I cannot say that I am afraid of the silver plank in the Democratic platform, or of enriching silver mine owners. But I am afraid of the gold power. It's all well enough to give statistics on labor and the schedule of wages. The schedule of wages is high enough, but the men are not earning it. I want to go on record as having refused to vote for McKinley."

The resolution was adopted with but five dissenting voices.

Among those present were John A. Holden, David Simmons, Dr. J. G. Truax, James Cochrane, Leopold Woodle, Louis S. Phillips, J. J. Jones, J. Cuddeback, L. P. Sondheim, J. Kamsler, W. I. Roe, P. J. Donovan, David S. Hays, J. S. Carvalho, Jordan L. Mott, A. Powell, D. P. Ingraham, Edward Oppenheimer, H. C. Boehme, and J. Clougham.

NATION'S HONOR ASSAILED.

A Crisis as Serious as That of 1861, Says Major Byrne.

The rooms of the Democratic Sound Money League, Harlem Branch, at 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, were crowded last night at a rally and mass meeting. H. C. F. Koch presided, and Major John Byrne, President of the league; ex-Park Commissioner Bell, Mr. Sidney Vinton of the Reform Club, F. Morrell Sayre, Vice President of the Harvard Union; Henry Austin Adams, John Henry Hull, and Jacob E. Bloom spoke.

"I have been a Democrat ever since I was born, and my forefathers as long they have been in this country have been Democrats," said Major Byrne, "and I feel that I am just as good a Democrat to-day as ever. Thirty-five years ago I forgot my party for my country's sake and answered the call of President Lincoln when the Nation was confronted with a crisis. I gave the best that I had then, and to-day I would gladly give myself in the present crisis.

"I believe that the Nation is confronted by a crisis as serious as in 1861. Then it was the life only of the Nation that was in danger. To-day not only is life, but its honor is assailed. A nation may die and a new nation arise from its ruins. But a nation such as ours cannot live in dishonor."

THE WAYWARD SON DEAD.

Singular Story of a Remarkably Ill-Fated Family.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Word was received to-day by Ohio relatives, through the Police Department of Sacramento, Cal., telling of the death there of W. W. Coggeshall, formerly of this city.

The news is merely an index to a sad story of the unfortunate life and obscure death of a former prominent young man. The message tells of his death, and asks what disposition shall be made of the body. The last request of the dead man was that his relatives be notified.

He was the only son of William T. Coggeshall, ex-United States Minister to Ecuador; ex-State Librarian, and at one time owner of The Daily Republic of this city, and later owner and editor of The State Journal at Columbus. While Minister to the country named he died of yellow fever, and his daughter Jessie, after trials with brigands and other dangers of the country, died of the same dreaded disease just as she was about to embark for home. As a result of the two deaths, Mrs. Coggeshall's hair in a single night turned white. To add to her misfortunes, another daughter, Hattie, died a little later, and then the only son, who had always been wild and wayward, disappeared. Friends had repeatedly secured good positions for him, only to have him lose them.

Finally, after frequent ineffective remonstrances and pleadings from his mother, he determined to seek a new life in the West, and left his home, saying that he would never return until he should be able to pay her what he owed her. After a few weeks his letters ceased coming, and the family lost all trace of him. Investigation failed to reveal him, and it was commonly believed that he had been killed in some of the rough camps of the West. This all happened twenty years ago.

The news to-day from Sacramento is not only a shock, but a great surprise to relatives and friends. Mrs. Coggeshall's third daughter, Mrs. Lyman Scoville of Dayton, Ohio died recently after a severe surgical operation, and now only she and one daughter, Mrs. T. A. Busbey of Chicago, remain of the strangely ill-fated family.

FRANK REID IS A DESERTER.

His Wife Says He Stole a Thousand Dollars from Her Before He Left.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 23.—If Frank Reid, a private in the engineers, fails to surrender himself to his officers within a few days he will be proclaimed a deserter. His wife, who before their marriage, a few months ago, was Mrs. Robinson, charges Reid with robbing her of a large amount of money and considerable jewelry. She also claims that he abused and beat her.

Reid enlisted two years ago, and until his present escapade had a fairly good record. Mrs. Reid received a letter from him yesterday. It was mailed at Rondout. She turned it over to the West Point authorities, who detailed two men to bring the fugitive back. They failed to find their man, and it is now thought the letter was only a blind.

The station agent at Highland Falls saw Reid board a north-bound freight train. Mrs. Reid says her husband stole nearly a thousand dollars, which she drew from the bank yesterday and had hidden behind a clock. Two gold watches, as many diamond rings, and a lot of other jewelry were missing immediately after Reid's flight.

Says He Stole Rare Coins.

Edward J. Brown of 326 West Forty-third Street, was arrested Tuesday night on a warrant from L. D. Whiting, Sheriff of Steuben County.

Capt. O'Brien received a letter from Sheriff Whiting, saying that Brown was wanted for stealing some rare coins from a collection belonging to Ira W. Shaffer of Hornellsville, N. Y., last month. Brown denies the charge. He was remanded to await the arrival of Sheriff Whiting.

JONES CLOSES A BUREAU

NO MORE DOCUMENTS SENT OUT FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of Mr. Bryan's Chairman Taken as an Indication that He Has Lost Faith in Doing Anything More for Silver in the Eastern States—Mr. Jones Discharges Frank P. Morgan, Appointed by Mr. Bryan's Friend Adams.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—One of the first effects of Chairman Jones's visit to Washington is seen in the discontinuance of the literary bureau here. This was done by Mr. Jones after he had visited New-York and the capital and looked over the situation in the East.

The bureau was established two months ago, with Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee at the helm. Extensive quarters were taken for the bureau in the old Wormly Hotel building and a corps of secretaries, clerks, messengers, and doorkeepers was employed properly to carry on the important campaign of education.

Mr. Richardson was called to Chicago by Chairman Jones, and Clark Howell, National Committeeman from Georgia and editor of The Atlanta Constitution, was named to take his place. Frank P. Morgan, a Washington newspaper man, acted as assistant to both Richardson and Howell, serving as chief during the absence of both gentlemen.

Mr. Howell virtually relinquished guidance of the bureau two weeks ago, when he went home to manage the free-silver end of the Georgia campaign. Since his departure the bureau has been slowly and painfully starving to death, and when Chairman Jones was in Washington he put the finishing touches to it.

This act of Mr. Jones is taken to mean that he does not hope anything from the East. It also emphasizes the strained relations between the Chairman and his candidate. Mr. Morgan was appointed by F. U. Adams of this city, who has charge of the document distribution here. Mr. Adams is Mr. Bryan's personal friend, and the appointment of Mr. Morgan was made without Mr. Jones's knowledge. When he found Mr. Morgan in charge at Washington he is said to have been much displeased. He has now dismissed Mr. Morgan and abolished the bureau.

JONES CLAIMS ILLINOIS BY 40,000.

Headquarters' Bulletins Give Bryan Indiana and Michigan, Too.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Senator Jones set his guessing machine going again to-day. A previous guess on Illinois was 30,000. Mr. Jones's latest guess is 40,000. He said:

"The outlook in Illinois is much more flattering than it was a few days ago. There is a noticeable break in the ranks of the Germans and Scandinavians of the cities toward the cause of free silver—a movement which begins to look like a landslide.

"Even the Republicans concede that they will lose nine Congressmen in the State. As a matter of fact, the Democrats will gain fourteen Congressmen, and probably sixteen. Four Democratic Electors have withdrawn, and their places have been filled by four Populists; this completes fusion in Illinois, gives 60,000 Populistic votes in this State to Mr. Bryan, and assures a majority of at least 40,000 for free silver."

A member of the Republican Congressional Committee commenting on the estimate said:

"We have been making some close calculations upon the Congressional situation. In only four districts have we any fears whatever. Not, mind you, that we think defeat even in those is probable, but much work will have to be done. In the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Districts, where 'Buck' Hinrichsen, B. F. Caldwell, Andrew Hunter, and James Hamilton are running on a fusion ticket, we realize that we have a hard fight on our hands. The Democrats say if they can't win there they will have no show in Illinois for years to come.

"John C. Eversman, secretary to Congressman Wood, the Republican nominee in the Nineteenth District, says that Wood will be re-elected by a greater majority than he got in 1894."

By way of polishing off its statement, the Democratic bulletin to-day gives a list of rainbows furnished by leaders in the States claimed for Bryan. Major Taggart of Indianapolis claims that Indiana will give Mr. Bryan 30,000 majority, with which prediction Gov. Matthews agrees. Chairman Cook of the Missouri State Committee says that Missouri will go 100,000 for silver. Congressman Shafroth avers that Colorado will do the same. National Committeeman Woodson of Kentucky says that the Blue Grass State will give Mr. Bryan 50,000. Michigan and Minnesota are also included in the list prepared by Mr. Jones.

GOV. ALTGELD'S GOLD LEASES.

Sends Out an Explanation in State Board of Charities Envelopes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Gov. Altgeld has issued an "explanation" of his demanding gold leases for his Chicago building, while he advocates free silver on the stump. He says the bondholders who advanced the money for the building require that the Unity Company collect the rents in gold. This explanation is being sent out from the State House.

The Jailer of Sangamon County received a circular from the State Board of Charities last night inviting him to attend a conference of officials interested in charitable work, to be held in this city Nov. 17 and 18. This circular was dated Sept. 1, nearly three months ahead of the date of the proposed conference. It came by mail in an envelope bearing the official imprint of the State Board, and with it was inclosed the gold rent explanation.

The same circular, without Gov. Altgeld's gold leases, has been sent out from the office of the Secretary of the board with another official circular, conveying instructions to county authorities in regard to the management of insane patients being transported by county authorities to State institutions. The appearance of these circulars has created a lively sensation, and given rise to the suspicion that the official circulars may have been sent out at this time in order to afford an opportunity to forward the political circulars at the expense of the taxpayers.

One of these circulars was sent to Mack Tanner, a son of the Republican nominee for Governor. The communication was turned over to the Republican State Committee, which discovered on investigation that the explanation had been sent to thousands of voters in Illinois. The circular likewise confirms the report that Gov. Altgeld is using the State's stationery and postage in his political work.

HARD TO FIND A CANDIDATE.

Connecticut Silver Democratic Nomination Not Wanted.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—The Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional District had a hard time to-day selecting a candidate for Congress. When nominations were called for a most unusual spectacle was presented, man after man being named, and as often declining the honor. Finally an informal ballot was taken, resulting as follows: William Kennedy, Naugatuck, 7; Dr. Austin B. Fuller, New-Haven, 26; C. T. Driscoll, New-Haven, 23; E. G. Kilduff, Waterbury, 4; George N. Morse, Meriden, 28, and Isaac J. Hayes, New-Haven, 6.

Mr. Driscoll withdrew, moving that Dr. Fuller's nomination be made by acclamation, but no attention was paid to this, and J. P. Carney of New-Haven moved a formal ballot, and it was taken. The first formal ballot resulted: Driscoll, 11; Fuller, 18; Morse, 37, and Greene Kendrick, 5. A second vote was at once taken. It resulted: Dr. A. B. Fuller, 65; C. T. Driscoll, 5; George Morse, 31.

On motion of C. T. Driscoll, the nomination of Dr. Fuller was made unanimous.

The resolutions adopted approve the Chicago platform and recognize in the financial plank "the beginning of the release of 70,000,000 of freemen from the grasp of the money power."

CROUCH AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

Whether He Is Asked to Resign Office or Candidacy Not Answered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A rumor put in circulation to-day that Attorney General Harmon has called for the resignation of Joseph H. Crouch, Assistant United States District Attorney for West Virginia, cannot be confirmed at the Department of Justice, as Mr. Harmon is away on his vacation.

Mr. Crouch is running for Circuit Judge in his State on the Democratic ticket, and the story goes that he has been asked either to give up his office or surrender his candidacy.

The belief is expressed by officials at the Department of Justice that, while some correspondence on the subject has taken place as to the propriety of Mr. Crouch's course, no final decision in the matter has been reached.

WILL HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY.

So Perry Heath Says of the National Sound-Money Democrats.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—An evening paper here, in commenting upon the campaign of the sound-money Democrats and the need of money on the part of the managers, quotes Perry Heath, the manager of Hanna's literary bureau, as saying:

"You can state authoritatively that there will be plenty of money to push the sound-money National campaign to a successful conclusion. I have telegraphed to New-York to find what the sound-money people were going to do, and I learn that W. D. Bynum, Chairman of the National Committee, will be in Chicago to-morrow night to open up headquarters. I also sent a telegram to Indianapolis, and have confirmation of the news from there. Mr. Bynum's delay in coming to Chicago and his second trip to New-York led to the report that he had abandoned the campaign. I took steps to find out about this, and learned that he had delayed in New-York at the request of Senator Palmer and Gen. Buckner."

At the State headquarters of the sound-money people all knowledge of Mr. Bynum's affairs was denied. They said, however, that so far as the State campaign was concerned, they had a Finance Committee which was acting independently of Mr. Bynum.

POLITICAL BOYCOTT IN KENTUCKY.

Sound-Money Democrats Ruled Out of Lexington Primary.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 23.—The County Committee has refused to allow A. G. Morgan, Jr., J. Hub Prather, and Matthew McNamara, sound-money Democrats, to be candidates in the Democratic primary election next Saturday, as Democrats who desire the nomination of Aldermen in their respective wards. The gentlemen have paid their entrance money and always have been Democrats.

The reason advanced by the committee is that they have declared against Bryan for President. Chairman Johnston of the State Central Committee, in an interview, said: "The men are not Democrats. They don't represent the Democratic cause. The primary election is for Democrats, and Democrats alone will participate. The men declaring against Bryan are enemies to the Democratic Party."

The action has aroused the sound-money men, who to-night declare that a fusion between the National Democratic and Republican Parties will be effected, not only in the Congressional race, but in the county and municipal elections, and that every free-silver candidate will be defeated.

Judge George Denny, who has announced himself as a candidate for Congress, and who is being urged not to make the race, as yet refuses to give Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge a clear field in a National Democratic and Republican fusion.

Philadelphia Democratic Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated William Eisenbrown for Sheriff and Thomas J. Ryan for County Commissioner. The latter nomination is equivalent to election, as one of the three Commissioners must be a member of the minority party. Judges Gordon (Dem.) and McMichael and Beitler, (Republicans,) who were recently renominated by the Republican County Convention for Common Pleas Judges, were indorsed to-day by the Democrats.

Manderson Talks of Nebraska.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Senator Manderson of Nebraska is not inclined to be over sanguine as to the political outlook west of the Missouri. He said to-day: "The Republicans in our section are earnest, vigorous, and aggressive. I have hope rather than confidence that we will carry Nebraska by a small majority. All this talk about McKinley carrying everything west of the Missouri River is all bosh. I told Mr. Hanna when I was in New-York that he must not depend on any State west of the Missouri. There is lots of silver sentiment in my State."

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—The Wage Earners' Patriotic League, which has for its avowed purpose the education of the wage earners on the subject of the coinage issue of the present campaign, has arranged for meetings at the different headquarters, as follows: 1,552 Third Avenue, Friday nights; 53 East Second Street, Tuesday nights; 90 University Place, Wednesday nights, and 418 Grand Street, Saturday nights. The league has on hand a number of applications for the establishment of new branches, but has no money for the purpose, and appeals to the public for aid. Contributions for this work must be sent to the Treasurer, J. Bulova, Street. The Wage Earners' League invites speakers who will advocate either the gold or silver side of the financial question to meet at its headquarters next Sunday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, to arrange for a joint debate.

—The Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District will hold a rally and mass meeting at Columbus Hall, Sixtieth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, at 8 o'clock. Feature of this meeting will be a lecture on "Sound Money and Protection," by J. C. Shenck of New-Jersey. The lecture will be illustrated with a large number of stereopticon views.

—The Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican Association will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Parlor D K, at 7:30 P. M. to-morrow. Organizations that have not received formal notice of the meeting are requested to send their delegates, as business of great importance will be transacted.

—The Hat Trade McKinley and Hobart Sound Money and Sound Government Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 28 Waverley Place, at which addresses were made by Col. J. D. Slocum, Col. Charles R. Pope, and John Winfield Scott.

Woman Circus Rider Tries to Die.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Maud Ballard, aged twenty-four, who for several years has been a rider and trapeze performer, traveling with various circuses, threw herself in front of a train here yesterday in an effort to commit suicide. She arrived in Kansas City from New-York Monday, and had no money or friends to help her to St. Joseph. She walked the whole distance from Kansas City, and when she arrived here could get no trace of a brother-in-law, who is a telegraph operator. She is despondent, and says she will yet take her own life.

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JUBILEE FOR NORTHSIDERS

FIRST THROUGH TRAIN CROSSES THE HARLEM RIVER.

Four Years' Fight Ended with a Celebration in Which Victor and Vanquished Joined—Twelve Through Trains to be Run to the City Hall Each Morning and Back Each Evening—Speeches of Rejoicing and Good Words for The Times.

The first train to make a continuous passage over the tracks of the Manhattan Railway Company from the annexed district to the City Hall passed over the road last night. It was a special train which had been placed at the disposal of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association by Acting General Manager Fransioli, to celebrate the inauguration of the running of continuous trains over the road, which will begin regularly this morning.

The residents of the north side determined to celebrate the successful termination of the war which had been waged persistently against the elevated railroad people to compel them to obey the law which provided for a continuous ride over the lines of the road from Tremont to the termini at City Hall and South Ferry for a single fare, and they did it.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES greatly aided in this warfare for the right, and those interested in the contest concede that without this assistance they would not have succeeded yet. The war was begun when Tax Commissioner James L. Wells was elected to the Assembly in 1892.

The Fight in the Assembly.

On the first day of the session he introduced a bill providing for continuous rides at a five-cent fare. This bill passed the Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate. The next year Arthur C. Butts, the Assemblyman from the district, reintroduced the bill, but neither house passed it. The bill was again introduced the following year and was passed by both houses, and received Gov. Flower's approval. The five-cent fare went into effect at once, but the railroad people failed to carry out the law in regard to continuous rides.

They claimed that it was a physical impossibility to provide continuous trains, but it has now been clearly demonstrated that this plea is fallacious. For over two years the residents of the north side endeavored by every means in their power to compel a compliance with the law which had been so persistently ignored by the railway company.

People desiring to ride on the elevated trains from Tremont to the City Hall or to any station below One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street were subjected to the great inconvenience and discomfort of a change of cars at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station, and the treatment they received there was simply outrageous.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES took occasion repeatedly to point out the persistent disobedience of the law by the railroad people, and finally the matter was brought to the attention of the Railroad Commissioners by counsel for the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, and the decision was against the Manhattan Railway Company.

Twelve Trains Each Way Daily.

The law will now be partially complied with. Beginning this morning, continuous trains will be run every twelve minutes from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to the City Hall from 6:12 to 8:36 o'clock A. M., and from the City Hall to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street between 4:40 and 6:38 o'clock P. M. This will provide for twelve south-bound trains in the morning and the same number of north-bound trains in the afternoon.

The trains will stop at all the regular stations, and will also stop at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to take on passengers.

Acting General Manager Fransioli last night said that more trains would be put on in the future if there was found to be a necessity for them.

The special train was run from the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street station to the City Hall and back. It consisted of five new cars, which were handsomely decorated with flags and colored lanterns. The train was drawn by Engine No. 94, which was also decorated with bunting. The engineer was Peter Forshay, and his fireman was William Ralph. The conductor was Edward Weissmüller and the guards were Charles Elliott, Charles Quuett, and James Barmore. Acting General Manager W. J. Fransioli, S. B. Smith, Superintendent of Transportation, and J. H. Sharland, the Train Master of the Eastern Division of the Manhattan Railway system, were also on board.

Two hundred and fifty tickets had been issued by the company, and every seat in the five cars was taken. The arrangements for the excursion and celebration were in charge of a committee of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, consisting of John Lerch, Thomas Coleman, E. A. Acker, Sigmund Fuerst, Richard Stoker, J. Rauter, and George Hillman.

Among those on the train were Tax Commissioner Wells, who is President of the North Side Board of Trade; ex-Judge Ernest Hall, Dr. S. H. McIlroy, J. C. J. Langbein, Engineer J. James R. Croes, who planned the Suburban Railroad; John H. Knoeppel, Arthur Actander, Commissioner Louis F. Haffen, John Haffen, President of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association; Matthew P. Anderson, Col. Joseph A. Goulden, President of the Taxpayers' Alliance; Frank P. Mott, Alderman Henry R. School, O. G. Angel, Secretary of the North Side Board of Trade; A. C. Hottenroth.

Henry A. Gumbleton, George Fincke, Joseph B. Curran, George J. Grossman, Anthony McOwen, Major George Chappell, John De Hart, Franklin Crawford, Jacob Erdenbrecher, George H. Miller, Dr. Albert C. Geyser, Herrmann Horenburger, Frederick Welting, August Frentel, William B. Keating, Prof. W. C. McCarthy, Dr. J. P. Daly, George Drake Smith, Charles M. Kaeppel, Albert E. Davis, John C. Linck, Charles M. Bogart, Joseph Johnson, and William Ebling.

Train Starts for City Hall.

The train left the station at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street at 7:05 P. M., and made no stop until it reached the City Hall. The streets about the station from which the train started were crowded by the residents of the neighborhood, and they cheered lustily as the train drew out. Along the route to the bridge over the Harlem River there were many people out in the streets who cheered as the train passed.

As the train swept around and over the switch connecting the two lines, the occupants of the cars sent up a shout of triumph which was answered by the shrill whistle of the locomotive drawing the train. Then the locomotives in the railroad yards at this point set up a screeching and kept it up until the special train had gained the main track on Third Avenue and was speeding down it.

Then the excursionists "let themselves out." They cheered and sang and danced until they were tired. The unusual appearance of the decorated train and the cheering and singing of the happy north siders attracted the attention of the residents along the line of the road and the pedestrians in the street.

The train reached the City Hall Station in forty-five minutes. It left the City Hall Station on its return trip to the annexed district at 7:56, and reached the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street Station at 8:40 P. M.

Victors Have a Jollification.

The excursionists left the train at this station and marched to Protection Hall, at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Courtlandt Avenue, where a collation was served.

Speeches were made by Tax Commissioner Wells, Commissioner Haffen, Col. Joseph A. Goulden, J. James R. Croes, A. C. Hottenroth, Henry A. Gumbleton, and ex-Judge Hall.

Tax Commissioner Wells, in his speech, gave a history of the struggle with the elevated railroad, the victorious ending of which the north side residents were celebrating. He said that the people of the annexed district were to be congratulated on the substantial victory, and on the fact that what the railroad engineers had said was an engineering impossibility had been demonstrated to be perfectly practicable.

James R. Cross, in the course of his address, said:

"The running of through trains, which has been begun to-day, will doubtless be of great advantage to your district, but I cannot but think that your work will not be completed until you have secured the construction of the road over the entire routes controlled by the Suburban charter, particularly the east-side line and its continuation to Mount Vernon. With through trains and with extensions of the road, I see no reason to doubt a rapid growth of population in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards and material success for the railroad itself. As soon as the electric motor, which is near at hand, shall supplant the steam locomotive, emitting gas and cinders, the stem line of the Suburban Road, from One Hundred and Thirty-first to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, will become the most valuable property north of the Harlem River, as on it can be erected over, and spanning the structure of the road, business and tenement buildings ten to twenty stories high, right on the line of traffic and less inconvenienced by passing trains than houses on a street can be. That will be to me ideal rapid transit."

All the speakers took occasion to refer to the aid which had been rendered by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and before the gathering adjourned three cheers were given for THE TIMES.

PRINCETON'S ACADEMIC YEAR.

President Patton's Address on the Coming Celebration.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—The ceremonies in connection with the beginning of the academic year of Princeton College were celebrated to-day. At 3 o'clock the Trustees, Faculty, and students assembled in Marquand Chapel, where President Patton and Dean Murray formally opened the college year.

Nine months in the year the ancient village of Princeton is a little world of the utmost activity, but during the Summer months the place is as quiet as the ancient cemetery at the foot of Witherspoon Street, where sleep Princeton's illustrious dead. Then in September the students come rushing back in droves from seaside and mountain, from homes far and near, and the sleepy village is transformed into a bedlam of youthful activity and enthusiasm. A few days ago the advance guard began to arrive, and now the town is overflowing and the shopkeepers, hackmen, and publicans are happy.

To-morrow all departments of the college will be in operation, and the students will settle down to books and athletics and horseplay.

The present year at Princeton is of especial importance, because it marks the beginning of a new era in the life of the college. On Oct. 22 the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the College of New-Jersey and the ceremonies inaugurating Princeton University will occur. Active preparations for this event have been under way for over a year and a half, and the efforts of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration Committee have met with marked success. In his opening address to-day President Patton had the following to say on the proposed celebration:

"It would be very difficult for me to say anything without making some reference to the Sesquicentennial, and I may just as well make it a text for the few remarks that are to follow. This Sesquicentennial is going to be marked by three events. First, we have tried to increase the endowment of the college. We have been very successful and are very much encouraged, and I cannot tell you how much more encouraged we might have been and how much further on at this date the movement would have proceeded had it not been for the outbreak of the movement in the direction of free silver. I do not refer to that in any jocose manner. I regard that as a great moral issue, but I am not to speak on that subject now. But we have been very much encouraged in regard to this endowment, and you will notice that our beautiful campus has been very much defaced during your absence, but this is one of those incidents necessary to progress, and, though you may deplore the loss of the Old Chapel and may regret that we may have to part with East College in a year, you cannot but feel that we must be extremely grateful to the unknown donor or donors, as the case may be, of that splendid gift which is to place Princeton in such a conspicuous position so far as facilities for enlarged university work are concerned. I refer, of course, to this magnificent library, and I hope that, having this great opportunity put before us, we shall not be slow to avail ourselves of it, and that this will mark a new era in our university life in more ways than one.

"Then we intend to change our corporate title and take our place in name as well in fact among the universities of the world, with high ideals as to what we shall become, and with a determination on the part of every one of us to realize these ideals. We do not intend to make this change in the corporate title simply for the sake of being like other people. We make this change of title for two reasons. First, in order that our title may correspond with what we really are, and, secondly, in order that we may make a stand for a high ideal toward which we may work.

"Then we shall have an appropriate celebration lasting three days. This festival will be unique among academic celebrations in this country in one particular at least. This is in the fact that we are to be favored with the presence of several very distinguished men from the Old World universities, who will be with us during the week previous to the celebration, and who will deliver public lectures. We shall have Dowden of Dublin, Thomson of Cambridge, Klein of Leipsic, and others."

The year opens with an increase in the freshman class of twenty-five members compared with last year's class, and the other classes have received considerable accessions.

Mexico's Health Officer Here.

Dr. Eduardo E. Liceaga, President of the American Public Health Association and Chief Health Officer of the Republic of Mexico, visited Quarantine yesterday. Under the guidance of Health Officer Doty, he inspected the disinfecting steamboat James W. Wadsworth and Hoffman and Swinburne Islands. He expressed himself as being highly gratified with his visit.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following board has been ordered to Chicago Oct. 5 for the purpose of examining officers for promotion: Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Henry Lippincott, Surgeon; Capt. Morton Strong, Assistant Surgeon. The following officers have been ordered before the board: First Lieut. Henry C. Fisher, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Henry A. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Charles F. Kieffer, Assistant Surgeon.

—Capt. Charles Wilcox, Assistant Surgeon, will report without delay to the commanding officer of Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty at that post, and, upon the return of Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Assistant Surgeon, to duty, will return to his proper station.

—Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, will proceed from the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds on business pertaining to the manufacture of twelve-inch rifles.

—Second Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, Twenty-third Infantry, detached as Professor of Military Service and Tactics at the Maine State College, Orono, Maine.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Lung is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., relieving Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. Wilson, ordered to the coast survey vessel Bache, in place of Assistant Surgeon M. K. Johnson, sent to the cruiser New-York.

—Assistant Paymaster George G. Siebels, recently appointed to the navy from Alabama, has been ordered to his first duty on the receiving ship Independence, at Mare Island, Cal.

—Assistant Surgeon F. C. Cook is ordered to the Vermont at the New-York Navy Yard.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon G. H. Barber is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Hood's Pills
Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:00.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:20.
CASINO—The Gold Bug—8:00.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—8:15.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Land of the Living—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—El Capitan—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Baltimore—3:30.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—1:00 to 11:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1896.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE FUTURE.

The anti-snap convention of 1892 was an incident in a campaign. The National Democratic Convention of Brooklyn and Syracuse is the beginning of a political era. The aspirations of the anti-snappers came to full realization in the candidacy and election of CLEVELAND. The defeat of BRYAN will be the first and perhaps the greatest, but only one, of the achievements of the National Democracy. It has a party to build up and strengthen. It has principles to sustain.

The convention of the New-York National Democracy at its adjourned meeting in Brooklyn to-night should be mindful throughout its proceedings that it is building for the future.

WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT?

Now that the sound-money Democratic ticket is fairly in the field, it seems to have become an interesting subject of discussion whether those who believe in what it stands for should vote for it. The New-York Sun treats its existence and the support of it as a danger to the election of MCKINLEY and consequently to the success of the sound-money cause. Anybody who believes that should, of course, vote for MCKINLEY; but it seems to us that the larger the vote for PALMER and BUCKNER the surer will be the election of MCKINLEY and HOBART, while the moral effect of the result will be greatly enhanced by the demonstration that the best part of the Democratic Party not only refused to support the Chicago platform and ticket, but adhered firmly to its own convictions.

We do not believe that support of the ticket will in the slightest degree endanger the election of MCKINLEY, because it is strictly a Democratic ticket and the candidates stand unequivocally on a Democratic platform. It is a party ticket in the strictest sense, and will not draw Republicans from the support of MCKINLEY. It is intended mainly to keep Democrats from voting for BRYAN, and it will doubtless keep a smaller number from voting for MCKINLEY who would have done so if it had not been put up, while it will draw to itself many votes which otherwise would not have been cast at all. But there is little evidence of division in the Republican Party, except in a few Rocky Mountain States which are hopelessly given over to the silver delusion, any way. Elsewhere MCKINLEY will get the party vote, while the conspicuous evidence of division in the Democratic ranks everywhere gives absolute assurance that BRYAN will fall very far short of the vote of that party. There is practically a united party on one side opposed by a divided party on the other, and the greater the diversion from the main body of the latter the more certain is the victory of the former.

But it is said that the moral effect of a victory for sound money would be greater if there should be an overwhelming defeat of BRYAN by the massing of the vote upon his Republican opponent. It seems to us that the moral effect would be more salutary and far-reaching if it should be shown that not only the Republican voters of the country, but a large part of the Democratic voters who still adhered to their party were firmly set against the pernicious fallacies and dangerous designs embodied in the candidacy of BRYAN. The less the result appears like a mere party victory the better, and if the bulk of the Democratic vote could go to PALMER and BUCKNER, leaving BRYAN only the Populist support which fairly belongs to the doctrines he is preaching, it would be the surest way to put an end to the vitality of those doctrines in our politics.

If MCKINLEY should be elected by a sweeping popular vote, it would be clearly enough understood that the vote was largely that of Democrats protesting against Bryanism without intending to accept everything that MCKINLEY stands for, but that would not prevent the result from being used as a party victory to the fullest extent. We are decidedly of the opinion that the more of those who believe in the Indianapolis platform vote for the Indianapolis ticket, the more certain will be the election of MCKINLEY, while the real significance of the election will be plainer and the moral effect upon our politics and the future course of both parties will be much more salutary.

JUSTICE GAYNOR ON THE STANDARDS.

There is more of moderation and reason in the paper which Justice GAYNOR addresses to The Journal on the question of the standards than most of the supporters of BRYAN show. He emphasizes the point that the issue between the Republicans and the Bryan party is what he calls a joint standard through international agreement and the joint standard for this country by the free, independent, and unlimited coinage of silver. Neither of these parties favors a single gold standard.

But moderate as his paper is, it is curiously wide of the mark, because he discusses at length the single standard and its abstract merits, and passes over the question of the effect of free coinage here, without the co-operation of other countries. He gives reasons why, in his opinion, the single gold standard is an evil. They involve the usual assumption that the general exchangeable value of gold has steadily and largely risen since 1873. They ignore the fact that while this appreciation has been going on, the one measure of the value of money which is everywhere adjusted by supply and demand—the charge for its use, interest—has steadily declined. We do not therefore regard the reasoning against the gold standard as strong, but if it were far stronger than it is, it would not justify independent free coinage.

Justice GAYNOR seems a little uneasy as to the consequences of BRYAN'S election, and urges quite strongly that after this canvass is over "the Congress should appoint a committee to make the most complete examination of the whole subject of metallic money, historically, practically, and scientifically, before venturing further to legislate upon that subject; for it is legislation alone which has brought us to our present evil case." No such policy can be expected in the case of BRYAN'S triumph. He is bound by consistency with his utterances, constantly becoming more and more extreme, the moment he takes office, to take one step that would be more effective than any legislation in fixing practically the standard of the currency. He is bound to appoint a Secretary of the Treasury who, under his orders, will begin at once to pay in silver what Mr. BRYAN insists are the "coin" obligations of the Government. These must include not only Treasury notes of 1890, but United States notes or greenbacks, and the interest and principal of the United States bonds. No legislation now existing, as he interprets it, would stop this fatal policy. No new legislation would be required to put it at work.

Unless Justice GAYNOR has reasons which he has not made public for thinking that BRYAN'S inauguration would not instantly put the currency of this country on the single silver basis, his paper is, even from the point of view of the bimetallist, elaborately impertinent.

GEN. PALMER'S SPEECH.

Did any one who heard, or can any one who has read, the speech of Gen. PALMER, doubt that it was the deliberate utterance of a conscientious man on public questions, which he had studied carefully and candidly in the light of long experience and wide observation? There was more in it of the simplicity, dignity, sincerity, and clearness of Mr. LINCOLN'S political speeches than we often find in these days. The high standard, the broad view, the direct statement, the luminous reasoning, would attract attention were Mr. PALMER simply the advocate of his party. He is also its candidate and its leader. In this position the character of the man is all important, and the speech revealed a character worthy of respect and confidence.

It is a hopeful sign for the country when a man like Gen. PALMER, with such varied and signal claims to the gratitude and admiration of his countrymen leads, with all the spirit and energy of young manhood, a movement addressed so absolutely to the conscience and honor of the people. It is all the more so because he brings to this task not only the same courage, but the same moral purpose that has marked his career from his entrance on public life. It is a striking and splendid testimony to the hold on the National mind of that loyalty to principle which is the only justification for loyalty to party. That the Democratic Party should be saved only as an organization for winning the spoils of office is of no moment. If that is to be the limit of its usefulness, the sooner it is put under ground the better. That it should be saved as an efficient instrument for advancing the principles of sound money, commercial freedom, pure administration, and the steadfast maintenance of order, is of very great moment. It is important to those who differ from its specific policy, as well as to those who agree with it. That is why Gen. PALMER'S leadership, worthy as it is of the cause, is valuable to the Nation.

ETHICS OF "FREAK" JOURNALISM.

The ethics of journalism are not perfectly well settled. The ethics of what they call in England "the new" and what is known in this country as "freak" journalism are not settled at all. Some maintain, with plausibility, that freak journalism has no ethical limitations but those of the Penal Code. One question which has agitated the freaks a good deal is whether a freak journalist is entitled to begin his career by hiring outright the whole staff of an established freak journal. It is now succeeded by another of deep interest. When a freak journal announces a public meeting and debate of workingmen in order to advertise itself, and pays all the expenses, ought another freak journal to "capture" the meeting and convert it into an advertisement of itself?

It is charged by a freakish, though not wholly freak, journal that this has been done in a recent instance in this city, and the facts seem to bear out the charge. They are that after the first freak journal, which it should be explained is for sound money, had hired a hall and induced an eminent citizen to preside, it was found that the hall had been packed with "free-silver shouters," who refused to allow the sound-money workingmen to be heard. It is supposed and charged that the other freak journal, which it should be explained is for free silver, had done the packing. This conjecture is confirmed by the fact that the free-silver freak had nine reporters present, against a maximum of six for the sound-money freak, to gloat over and report the results of its hellish work.

Some of them reported that the audience was "a vast and sincere assemblage of New-York workingmen," which description, applied to an audience gathered by the rival freak which was running the show, would have been, as EUCLID says, "absurd." Moreover, the free-silver freak "gave" the meeting a page, as against two columns and a half in the author of the meeting's being, and no less than nineteen pictures, against a beggarly three. Unquestionably the advertisement goes to the freak which did not originate the debate, rather than to the freak which did.

OUR "MORAL SUPPORT."

The St. James's Gazette observes that "England only expects the moral support of America, not her scanty equipment in war material," and adds that it looks as if she had it, "since Washington relies upon England to secure the passage of the American guardship through the Dardanelles."

Upon this it is to be observed that England or any other country which undertakes to put an end to the atrocities in Armenia may rely with complete confidence upon our moral support. Nowhere out of England, perhaps not in England itself, has there been so general a sentiment and expression of the detestation which all humane and civilized people must feel at the behavior of the Turk. But it must be added that neither our moral support nor anybody's else will of itself be of the least value. The Sultan has already incurred the loathing of mankind, and it is not likely that he has ever "lost a meal" on account of it. It is quite certain that he has never compelled a Pasha to abstain from squeezing a plaster out of a hapless Christian, or interfered to prevent a single Christian from being robbed or murdered on account of his regard for the opinion of mankind. He must be coerced into decent behavior by physical force, and the moral support to the coercion of a nation which does not add any physical force is a matter of no consequence to him whatever.

In the next place, what is it in which England expects our "moral support"? She has done nothing about the slaughter of the Armenians except to hold public meetings and say that it was a shame. Lord SALISBURY at one time talked big, and has lately been talking very small. His last public performance, apparently, was to send an agent to an indignation meeting to tell it that for England to undertake to coerce the Turk "without the aid or consent of any other nation" would infallibly bring on a general European war. Thereupon the purpose of the meeting, which was to demand separate action, perceptibly cooled, and very properly, for the horrors of a general European war would far exceed the sum of horrors in Armenia, atrocious as these are.

It is our "scanty equipment of war material," and not our moral support, that would be needed by any power which undertook alone the reform of Turkey. It is not so scanty as The St. James's Gazette supposes. What could be spared of our new fleet would be a very valuable addition to the British Mediterranean squadron. But, if England properly hesitates to intervene, except as one performer in a "European concert," much more may we properly refuse to embroil ourselves in questions of European politics, even if they be also questions of humanity. We might send a squadron to add to the force and impressiveness of a combined demonstration against the Turk. But such a squadron would be needless in the event of such a combination, and useless without it. We should certainly wish success to England, or to any other power which undertook to reform, or even to punish, the Porte. That is the extent to which our moral support could go, and that would do no good.

The Boy Orator never forgets himself, but he sometimes disregards facts and overlooks zealous friends. At Camden Tuesday afternoon he showed his familiarity with current newspaper opinion of himself when he told a story of his boyhood—"that is, when I was a smaller boy"—which implies so close a following of the newspapers as to justify complaint against him. another passage of the same speech. Speaking of the convention that nominated him, he described it as "a National Convention where the delegates went instructed and met as powerful influences as were ever brought to bear, and in all these delegations not a man betrayed the people who sent him." Mr. BRYAN cannot convince the people of Massachusetts that GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS is correctly described in this speech; the sound-money Democrats who represented a majority of the party in Nebraska and who were unseated at Chicago to make room for BRYAN and his silver delegates know that he did not tell the truth, and the sound-money Democrats of Michigan, made powerless and voiceless by the silver majority in the Committee on Credentials, know that BRYAN'S talk is careless rubbish or deliberate misrepresentation.

There can of course be no doubt that the State Convention of National Democrats which meets in Brooklyn to-night will nominate a full State ticket as well as candidates for Presidential Electors. After the action at Buffalo and the muss produced by the candidacy of THACHER its only course is to proceed to fulfill its mission and preserve the organization of genuine Democracy in the State of New-York for a career of usefulness in the future. It is proper for Democrats who believe in their party to give the fullest support to the ticket put in nomination and strive to draw to this organization the vitality and force which will give it control hereafter. The old "machine" is already a wreck.

Mr. BLACK'S recent utterances are far more creditable to him than those he made as temporary Chairman of the convention which named him for Governor. There has been no better statement of the bond that unites honest men in this canvass than this from his speech in Brooklyn on Tuesday:

"The only question now is, Are you honest or dishonest? Do you pay your debts or repudiate? Do you believe that our flag should be held high in the air or pulled through the dirt? If these questions are answered right, an alliance is formed, steadfast, that cannot be broken. It is the failure to understand this quick union and enlistment of honest men together that is misleading the repudiationists of to-day. There is a higher motive of action than the desire of those who have no money to obtain some, or the desire of those who have some to obtain more. And it is against this higher motive that this silver crusade will strike and be split this Fall."

Any one to whom there seems to be any doubt whether the twentieth century begins with 1900 or 1901 should think back to the first century of the Christian era and consider whether that hundred years ended with its hundredth year—that is, the year 100—or whether it ended with the ninety-ninth and a new one began with the hundredth. It must be plain to his mind that the year 100 completed the century and a new one began with 101, and so on through the series to the nineteenth. It is not a debatable question, and that it should seem so to some minds is a queer illustration of the ease with which puzzles are constructed.

We welcome Mr. PLATT to the ranks of political independents. Criticising Mr. THACHER'S statement that the Democratic Party is a "vehicle to carry the will of the people into effect," Mr. PLATT announces the following perfectly sound principle:

"Parties are associations of citizens for the purpose of putting into law and practice certain definite principles that they hold in common. They are 'a vehicle to carry the will of the people into effect' only when they are the people. Mr. THACHER'S idea that a party is justified in casting off its principles whenever they are inconvenient will find slight recognition in this State. His notion that a man must stand by his party, no matter what it advocates, and vote for its candidates, no matter how hurtful or how shameful he thinks their purposes to be, carries party loyalty to the point where it is a menace to free and intelligent government."

If it were not likely to give offense to the new recruit, we should say these are the principles—admirable in themselves and admirably stated—of a Mugwump.

Come what will, Europe must know that England is not going to see Armenia blotted out of the tale of the nations by stealthy massacre after massacre. God helping us, we will stop that crime.—London Daily News, Sept. 11.

And just as the nice young Londoner—we are almost sure that he is nice and quite sure that he is young—put those brave words on paper a swift, scampering noise was heard, accompanied by sharp little squeaks; suggesting several things. A terrier would have understood, but the nice young man didn't, and now, probably, he is trying to convince his employer that the word which the compositor took for "GOD" was really "Russia," or "the United States," or "Italy," or "the new Triple Alliance," or, in short, anything on earth or in the waters beneath, as distinguished from the Helper mentioned.

Mr. TOM PLATT and Mr. THACHER are severally indignant at the violations of the principle of home rule by the party of the other. THACHER is sore from the outrages of last year. PLATT is still indignant over those of 1892. Each is entirely justified. It makes no difference which is the pot and which the kettle. Both are as black as they can be.

No Slates in the Schools of Chicago.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Students in the Chicago public schools in the primary and the grammar grades have not been compelled to use slates for years. In the high schools they are used only where the retention of a favored Principal is desired. Primary education in Chicago has advanced to that point that the pupil no longer needs a slate or could make use of it if one was at hand. No action of the Health Department of the city has taken the slate out of the public school. According to Superintendent Lane, the slate has disappeared solely because it was not needed. Paper has taken its place with nearly 200,000 pupils. Paper is clean. Pencils are cheap. Slates are expensive and awkward in handling. They have been tabooed in Chicago. The Health Department has never taken up the question.

Essentials to Happiness.

From The Louisville Western Recorder.

Mr. W. C. Lawton says: "Outdoor freedom, health, ten books, and a friend are the only essentials of happiness." The fact is, not one of these is essential. Man can be happy without them all, and men can be miserable with them all. Happiness depends on character rather than on environment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Denver (Col.) News (free silver) says that New-York is not the pivotal State in this National campaign, and adds: "This much is a satisfaction, at least, no matter how the State goes. The Chicago Convention moved the seat of political power to the West, and made Indiana and Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, the battle ground of the pending campaign. Conceding the East to MCKINLEY and the South and West to BRYAN, the States of the middle West are left to determine the result. In them, therefore, the contest is a bitter one, and as their farmers and workingmen are so largely interested in the restoration of silver to the coinage, there is little or no doubt of how the majority of them will cast their Electoral votes." The customary positive assertion and "claim-everything" spirit of the free silverites appear here. There seems no reasonable ground for a belief that any one of the groups of States mentioned will vote for BRYAN and WATSON or for BRYAN and SEWALL next November.

—The feeling in Europe that there should be a uniform system for measuring commodities is voiced by the British Consul at Naples. In a report to his Government he says that, after a great deal of experience in different parts of the world, he believes Englishmen are the best linguists, but at the same time the national talent is often neglected. "It is pitiable," he says, "to see the British commercial traveler stumbling along with an interpreter, while his German competitor is conversing fluently, and one is still more sorry for him when his patterns and samples are marked with English weights and measures. It does seem absurd that the first commercial nation in the world should measure its horses by hands and its dogs by inches, its cloth by ells and its calico by yards."

—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (free silver) brings out the silver spoons once more, saying: "The gold can still be coined into the dollar, and is, therefore, still worth a dollar to the man who has it. The silver cannot be coined into a dollar any longer, but its only service is to be manufactured into some article of silverware. Naturally silver has lost in value, because the demand for silver spoons is smaller than the demand for silver dollars." A dollar's worth of gold can be coined into a dollar, it is true. The free silverites want 53 cents' worth of silver coined into a dollar, and for everybody to accept it of the millionaire silver mine owners for that. The price the silver will bring in the market for the manufacture of silverware is the measure of its value.

—In welcoming Mr. BRYAN to Brooklyn last evening The Eagle of that city sagely added: "No meetings held at this stage of the canvass are a necessary or a probable index to the vote of the people here in November. The largest gatherings ever addressed in Brooklyn were those to meet and to greet DAVID B. HILL during the canvass for Mr. MAYNARD for Judge and that for Mr. HILL himself for Governor. The votes against both in this county were simply overwhelming, and no intelligent politician since then has attached importance to public demonstrations as a guide to public suffrage. The quiet vote of quiet men in quiet homes determines the verdict, and that vote keeps its conclusion to itself until it renders it at the polls."

—Oratory draws crowds, says The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, (Dem.,) but it does not always make voters. It illustrates thus: "In 1880 STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS spoke from the Capitol steps in this city. Every foot of space to the gate in front and to the fences on either side was occupied. There must have been over 10,000 people present. At night, when Mr. DOUGLAS was on the boat en route to Mobile, the crowd that called on him was so great that the floor of the cabin saloon gave way and a number of people received injuries, Mrs. DOUGLAS among the number. When election day rolled around, in a few weeks, Mr. DOUGLAS received 133 votes in Montgomery County and only 13,000 in the whole State."

—The Detroit Tribune (free-silver Republican) is crying aloud for greater protection to the debtor. It grants that our modern laws provide salutary protection to him in the shape of property exemptions, the outlawry of debts after a certain period, and bankrupt laws, and its complaint is that "unhappily, the possibility of an enhancing money standard, whereby the real measure of a debt may be greatly increased or even doubled, has escaped the attention of the modern lawmaker." To obviate this "great wrong," The Tribune would cheapen all money, reducing its value to one-half that it had when the debts were contracted.

—Miss MARY E. IVES was badly defeated at the school election in New-Haven, Conn., on Monday as a candidate for member of the Board of Education. Her vote was 2,387, and that of the lowest successful male candidate was 3,718. The women were victorious in six wards, but only 655 of Miss IVES'S votes were cast by women. Some women voted against her, thus proving their ability to rise above sex prejudice. The New-Haven Palladium, which favored the election of Miss IVES, claims that the principle for which the women fought has gained several points in public estimation, and the experience of practical politics will prove invaluable in future contests.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, a free-silver supporter of BRYAN, is very bitter in its expressions concerning the sound-money men. "As a matter of fact," it says, "the Democratic campaign is in a flourishing condition. The party is getting on a great deal better without the renegades than it could have got along with them. The damage they could and would have done as Democrats by stabbing the party in the back they cannot do now." This is very brave talk, but when it comes to the matter of counting the ballots the absence of the "renegades"-will be greatly mourned by the free silverites.

—The King of the Belgians is the victim of an inconvenience that recalls the famous story of the miller of Sans-Souci and FREDERICK the Great. M. VANDENDRIESSCHE, one of LEOPOLD'S wealthy subjects, bought a plot of ground in front of the royal villa in the Avenue de la Reine at Ostend, and built thereupon an elegant residence which much interfered with his Majesty's view. The King caused his grievance to be put before M. VANDENDRIESSCHE, who at once pulled down the house, but caused a monstrous hotel, twelve stories high, in the latest style of Chicago, to be erected on the site.

—The recklessness with which free-silver papers and orators use figures is illustrated in this assertion by The Denver (Col.) News (free silver) in a recent issue: "One hundred thousand majority for BRYAN is about the figure for Colorado. Indeed, it is more liable to touch 120,000 than it is to sink below the six figures." The total vote of Colorado for President four years ago was 93,891.

—The recent report of United States Consul General MASON concerning the market for American shoes in Germany has called forth a protest from the Schuhmarkt, the organ of the German shoemakers, which denies that there is a single American shoe store in Berlin. The paper says that Mr. MASON, in stating the existence of such a store, was misinformed, and adds: "No market exists in Germany for American boots and shoes for many reasons. German machinery for the manufacture of boots and shoes is as perfect as the American machinery, and the shoes worn in America would not do here."

—The officers of the Kansas Populist State Convention have filed with the Secretary of State the People's Party Electoral ticket and have headed it "Bryan and Watson ticket." The Topeka Capital says that every man upon it is a Democrat, and all were nominated with the express understanding and pledge that they should, if elected, vote for BRYAN and SEWALL, the Populists being given in exchange some of the candidates for State officers. It is not strange that people who start out to cheat everybody else by depreciated dollars should in the end attempt to cheat one another.

—The Rev. Dr. S. B. ALDERSON of Topeka, Kan., preached in Indianapolis on Sunday and excited the admiration of The Indianapolis Sentinel (Bryan Dem.) by deprecating the tendency of other preachers to talk politics in the pulpit. The Sentinel wants all ministers to confine themselves at all times to "the simple Gospel." Obviously that cause is in a pretty bad way when silence in the pulpit is the greatest kindness that can be shown it.

—For the first five months of the present year the customs receipts at Valparaiso, Chile, exceeded those for the same period of 1895 by $2,178,889.18, an increase of 30 per cent. Should this condition continue the remainder of the year the receipts will approximate $20,000,000, an increase of over $5,000,000. This improvement is general throughout the country, though of smaller proportions in the lesser ports.

—The Denver (Col.) News, a rabid free-silver paper, says it would be willing to pay a reasonable premium to any one who can give valid reasons why the farmers of Iowa should vote for "the existing gold standard." That is very easily told. The farmers will do it because they know their own best interests will be subserved by it.

—Under the new election law in Louisiana, which goes into effect at the coming Presidential election, the ticket is to bear the names of all the candidates in groups for each of the offices to be filled, and the voter must stamp each name he wishes to vote for. Only three minutes are allowed him to mark his ballot.

PERSONALS.

—Ex-Senator PHILETUS SAWYER of Wisconsin, who has just celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday, is essentially a self-made man, and has had a very successful life in material prosperity and political honors. He was born in Vermont, passed his boyhood in this State, and worked in the pineries of the Adirondacks, there acquiring knowledge and skill that stood him in good stead when, in 1847, he removed to Wisconsin. He began operations in the pineries on Wolf River, renting and successfully operating a sawmill that had previously been a financial failure, and there laid the foundation of his present large fortune. He is public-spirited, unostentatious, and charitable.

—Mr. SHISHKINE, who will temporarily fill Prince LOBANOFF'S place at the Czar's side and may possibly be his permanent successor, has had wide diplomatic experience. He acted as Consul General at Belgrade toward the close of MICHAEL OBRENOVITCH'S reign, and his success in neutralizing the influence of Austria led to his promotion to the Ministry at Pekin. Thence he passed to Washington, Athens, and Stockholm, till M. DE GIERS recalled him to take charge of the Asiatic department in the Foreign Office. He enjoyed the complete confidence of M. DE GIERS and Prince LOBANOFF. M. SHISHKINE married the Princess CHAKOVSKY.

—LI HUNG CHANG, when at Sèvres, showed great interest in the porcelain manufactories, where he observed that some of the pale blue tints were unknown in China. M. FRAUDON, the French Consul at Foo-Choo, who acted as cicerone, suggested that a party of French workmen might be sent to the Flowery Land to learn the tricks of the trade, an equal number of Chinese craftsmen being brought over to France. It is rumored that the French Minister of Fine Arts is seriously considering this proposition, to which the Grand Secretary gave qualified assent.

—Only three survivors are left of the Fourth of September Government which virtually founded the French Republic. These are the venerable M. EMMANUEL ARAGO, until lately Ambassador to Switzerland, and now a Senator, and Gen. TROCHU, who lives in almost monastic retirement at Tours. M. HENRI ROCHEFORT is the third, but his memoirs show that he was a hostile member of that Ministry of national defense, which included the "three JULES"—FAVRE, FERRY, and SIMON, with GAMBETTA and CREMIEUX.

—FREDERICK GORDON REW, the Cornell University student who disappeared from Ithaca nearly two years ago and was found last month in Ceylon, where he had gone as an electrician on a French trading steamer, has returned to his home, in Buffalo. He claims that he has no knowledge how he got to this city from Ithaca, and that he "came to himself" on a cattle ship on which he had shipped. His journeyings have completely restored his health, and he will return to college.

—DINUZULU, one of the three Zulu chiefs who are living in banishment at St. Helena, is naturally pining for liberty, as are, of course, his companions, NDABUKO and TSINGANA. DINUZULU finds some joy, however, in his musical box. He received it as a present long ago, and recently, when it got out of order, it was sent to England to be repaired. Now it works rather stiffly, and he is anxious to see whether he cannot himself make it go more easily. It plays "Home, Sweet Home."

—The apparent breaking down of BRYAN'S campaign is not unwelcome to The Philadelphia Press, (Rep.,) but, hopeful of his future, it speaks an encouraging word to the candidate, saying: "He has youth and talent, and, with experience, may grow wiser and repudiate the pernicious doctrine and false teaching that he now proclaims from the stump and rear-car platform. More than one man has begun his political life as a ranting demagogue and developed later into a sober and useful citizen."

—An anthropometric tour in Wales is about to be made by Dr. P. TOPINARD, the well-known French anthropologist, who has just finished a survey of the anthropological characteristics of the inhabitants of Brittany. He now desires to obtain statistics with reference to the Welsh, and to work up the results, which he believes will show that the people of the principality possess affinities as regards hair and eye color, head measurements, &c., with the Bretons.

—It is now announced that the marriage of JEAN DE RESZKE with the Comtesse DE MAILLY-NESLE is to take place about the beginning of October in Poland, the country of the bridegroom. After the event, M. DE RESZKE will fulfill his operatic engagements in America and England, then retiring, it is said, definitely from the lyric stage, in order to live on the property which he possesses in the land of his ancestors, who fought and bled among the heroes of old Sarmatia.

—Among the people who find it difficult to sympathize with the Cuban rebels is the Duke of VERAGUA, that lineal descendant of COLUMBUS who visited this country in World's Fair days. He is entitled to draw from the Spanish Government the perpetual pension of £4,000 a year, which was charged upon the Cuban revenue, and was granted to the famous discoverer and his heirs forever. If Cuba is lost to Spain the Duke is likely to lose his pension

—Prof. WILLIAM EVERETT, who wrote a "piece" for the September number of The Harvard Monthly, entitled "The Last Prayer of Aeneas," has written to a Boston paper requesting any one who does him the honor of reading it to make several needed corrections of typographical errors, such as: For Itran read Ilian, for Perian's read Priam's, for Auteuois' read Antenor's. He magnanimously says that his manuscript was no doubt originally responsible for the mistakes.

—The Rev. ROYAL H. PULLMAN has returned to his home, in Baltimore, after passing the hot season with his family in Camp Royal, among the Thousand Islands. His island contains about three acres and is close by Pullman Island, which is owned by the family. There was a happy reunion of the PULLMANS there during the Summer, about twenty-five members being present.

—Many citizens of Nashville, Tenn., are contributing a fund to erect a bronze statue nine feet high of the late Col. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT in appreciation of his generosity in founding the university which bears his name and is the pride of every resident of Nashville.

—The Comtesse DANNESKJOLD, who was married recently to Count AAGE MOLTKE at Gopselfeldt, in Jutland, had a most original wedding, and among many other strange features of it was the drawing of the happy pair to church in their carriage by ten bridesmaids, dressed in bright red.

—Chief Justice MELVILLE W. FULLER of the United States Supreme Court has been passing a few days in Boston on his way back with his family to his home in Chicago from Maine, where they have passed most of the Summer at Bar Harbor.

—According to Mr. SEWALL'S vision, that cloud in Maine is no bigger than a man's hand, and The Chicago News opines that the name of the man owning the hand is WATSON.

—In the art of letter writing professedly without assistance, that shall please nobody, Mr. JOHN BOYD THACHER has proved himself to be a past-master.

—Mr. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT was the guest of President M. E. INGALLS of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company in Richmond, Va., on Sunday.

—Gen. JAMES C. CLARKE, formerly President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, is very ill at his home in Mobile, Ala.

PRAISE FOR NEW NEW-YORK.

Some Mistakes in This Eulogy, but It Is Pleasant Reading All the Same.

From The London Chronicle.

Nothing could better illustrate the revolution which has come about in the Government of New-York under the present beneficent municipal autocracy which has displaced Tammany than the way in which suffering and discomfort from the recent intense heat—which carried off hundreds of people—was minimized.

The Commissioner of Public Works had free baths kept open day and night, and they were always crowded. The Park Commissioners had the parks kept open all night, and hundreds of people slept out in the open air; the public milk stations in the parks were supplied with sterilized milk for the convenience of the mothers who were out all night with their babes. Five thousand dollars was spent on distributing ice among the poor tenements. The city employes ceased work in the middle of the day while the heat was most intense. The streets were regularly flushed, which cooled the air. Two years ago it would have been impossible to flush the streets, as they were never swept. These acts of municipal mercy will have given New-Yorkers another object lesson in good government.

New-York is going ahead in other directions. Its administrative departments are armed with such powers that they are breaking down the sacred American doctrine—preserved, as it was thought, from all attack by the Constitution—that a man had the right to do what he liked with his own. The Board of Health is clearing out the rear tenements—back-to-back houses—which are menaces to the health of the city. The owners have applied for injunctions and set the machinery of the law in motion, but the Supreme Court declines to interfere.

The Board of Health has power under the statute to demolish unsanitary dwellings, apparently without compensation, and for once law in America is held to mean what it says. The "rear tenements," which are the most prolific sources of death and crime, are rapidly being demolished, and no other buildings can be erected in their stead. The New-York building laws are even more drastic than the London acts.

THE BOOMERANG MAN.

From Harper's Weekly.

Oh, there was a little man
For the Presidency ran,
And his speeches they were very full of lead, lead, lead;
And he took his little mouth
Thro' the East and West and South,
And he shot his little speeches from his head, head, head.

And the speeches made a hit,
There is no denying it,
For they flashed around the earth, they did alack, lack, lack;
And, returning, smote the man
Who for lofty office ran
In the middle of his pretty little back, back, back.

And they took him to his tomb
In the midst of awful gloom,
And a deep and solemn dirge his party sang, sang, sang;
And the world said, "There's no doubt
He has knocked himself right out
By his careless handling of his boom-harangue, rangue, rangue!"

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

SWORN TO RUIN THE PORTE

ARMENIAN SOCIETIES ACTIVE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

They Receive Orders from a Secret Central Committee—They Are Responsible for the Recent Disturbances—France Has Begun Negotiations to Settle the Turkish Question, with the Aid of England and Russia, at Once.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Armenian revolutionary societies now existing there are five in number. The members of these societies, the dispatch asserts, are bound by most solemn oaths to bring about the ruin of the Ottoman Empire and to force the European powers to intervene in Turkey.

The organizations receive their orders from a secret central committee. The demonstration against the Porte in 1895 and the recent attack upon and seizure of the Ottoman Bank by Armenians devolved upon the Hintchak and Frochak Societies respectively, and three other revolutionary organizations will act successively to accomplish the results at which they aim.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Mr. John Lowles, member of the House of Commons for the Haggerston Division of Shoreditch, has written a letter to the Daily News in which he asserts that the remarks made by him at the meeting held in Shoreditch on the evening of the 21st inst. to protest against the massacre of Christians by Turks were incorrectly reported. Mr. Lowles declares that he did not state that he was authorized by the Foreign Office to say that Great Britain was confronted by an agreement between the three powers; that if she attacked Turkey upon any excuse or pretext she would have to face that combination, and that if she fired a single shot or took action alone it would mean that at that moment there would be a European war.

The Daily Graphic will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Paris correspondent claiming that he has authority for the statement that M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has initiated urgent negotiations with the object of effecting a speedy settlement of the Turkish question by France, England, and Russia.

There is strong reason to believe, the correspondent declares, that the respective diplomatic representatives of the three powers in Constantinople will within a few days communicate a decisive resolution to the Sultan.

The London afternoon newspapers which have hitherto advocated the intervention of Russia in Turkey now scarcely allude to any possible interference on the part of the Czar, but all of the papers print columns of editorials, communications, reports of meetings, &c., all of which are directed against the Sultan. The general tone of these articles is in deprecation of isolated action on the part of any power in Turkey, but strongly favoring an immediate concert of action.

A dispatch from Sofia says that Armenian refugees, who have arrived in Bulgaria, announce that further Armenian outrages may be expected to occur on Sept. 30. It is a noteworthy fact that a similar statement is contained in a Turkish official telegram.

JOHN ERIC ERICHSEN DEAD.

He Was Surgeon Extraordinary to Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—John Eric Erichsen, F. R. S., LL. D., Hon. M. Ch., and Hon. F. R. C. S., died at Folkestone to-day from apoplexy.

John Eric Erichsen was born July 19, 1818, and educated at the Mansion House, Hammersmith, and at University College, London. He was a Fellow and ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Belgium, the Imperial Society of Physicians, Vienna, the Accademia di Guereti, (Rome,) the University of New-York, and the American Surgical Association, and a member of various other learned and scientific institutions, home and foreign.

At the time of his death Mr. Erichsen was Emeritus Professor of Surgery and Consulting Surgeon to University Hospital, and to many other medical charities. He had been President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Surgical Section of the Great International Medical Congress of 1881. He was appointed Secretary to the Physiological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1844; was member of the Royal Commission on Vivisection in 1875; was Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, and had been President of University College, London, since 1887.

Mr. Erichsen was the author of many works and essays on physiology and surgery. In compliance with an influential requisition, he contested, but unsuccessfully, the representation of the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's at the general election of 1885.

MR. BAYARD PRAISES CLEVELAND.

His Address at the Dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, was a guest this evening at the dinner here of the American Chamber of Commerce, given in connection with the annual meeting of the British Association, which closed to-day.

Mr. Bayard, in responding to a toast to President Cleveland, referred to the long reign of Queen Victoria as the triumph of a good, settled government of a free country. He also spoke in warm commendation of President Cleveland's financial integrity, his fidelity to public obligations, and his firm upholding of the National good faith. There never was a truer friend to human rights and privileges, declared Mr. Bayard, than is President Cleveland.

The utterances of Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, in favor of arbitration, made during his Lordship's present visit to the United States, were enthusiastically referred to by Mr. Bayard.

NO DEMAND MADE FOR TYNAN.

England Certain that France Would Not Extradite Him.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Post to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Paris to a news agency here saying that, despite the statements to the contrary, the British Embassy in Paris, through which demands for the extradition of prisoners pass, as a rule, has received no demand for the extradition of Tynan, the Irish Invincible recently arrested in Boulogne.

It is stated that, in view of the certainty that a demand for Tynan's extradition would be refused by the French Government, his surrender to the British authorities will not be asked for, and that the prisoner will be released at the request of the Scotland Yard officials.

It is further asserted that the Dublin police authorities are answerable for the false position in which Great Britain has been placed.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LONG REIGN.

She Receives Congratulations from Mayors and Others.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Mayors of London and other English cities sent messages to the Queen at Balmoral this morning, congratulating her Majesty upon having occupied the throne longer than any other British sovereign.

The church bells throughout London and in other cities were rung this morning in honor of the event, and the national anthem was played in the theatres this evening, but, in accordance with the desire of the Queen, the occasion will not be celebrated officially until 1897, when her Majesty will have completed the sixtieth year of her reign.

At noon the members of the Stock Exchange, and the merchants and their employes in many salesrooms suspended business while they sang the national anthem.

FRENCH TENOR DUPREZ DEAD.

He Had Not Sung on the Stage for Nearly Fifty Years.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Gilbert Louis Duprez, the celebrated French tenor, died to-day at Passey. He was eighty-nine years old.

M. Duprez was born in Paris Dec. 6, 1806. His introduction to the world of music was when, as a boy, he became acquainted with a violinist's son, whose aunt taught him the solfeggio. He made his début in "Racine" in 1820. Still a boy, he sang in 1822 in Racine's "Athalie" to Sorsec's music.

Banished to Italy because of a love affair, he met Rossini and other masters. He soon returned to Paris, where he was paid $400 a year to appear at the Odéon. On this salary he married, aged twenty-one, in 1827. While on a fishing trip he discovered his ability to compass high C. At Fiorence the impresario Lanari heard him and engaged him at $6,000 a year. From that time on his career was a succession of successes. He often sang before crowned heads. He quitted the operatic stage in 1849, his voice having failed him, and opened a school for training the voice.

FIERCE GALES IN THE CHANNEL.

Passenger and Mail Boats Greatly Delayed in Consequence.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Fierce gales prevailed in the English Channel last evening, and the passenger and mail boats plying between Calais and Dover were greatly delayed in consequence. A number of fishing boats at Cornwall were badly damaged, and isolated cases of drowning are reported.

The steamer Rhyniand, from Philadelphia, Sept. 12, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown to-day. She reports having had a stormy passage, with violent winds and high seas. One large wave swept over her deck and flooded her staterooms.

RUSSIA'S WORK IN CHINA.

The Result of Li Hung Chang's Visit May Soon Be Displayed.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch from Shanghai to The Globe says that Russian engineers are supervising the work of repairing the docks and workshops at Port Arthur and the storing at that place of vast supplies of coal.

Russian warships, the dispatch says, are a great deal more numerous than British war vessels in the Pacific, and it is believed that the results of Li Hung Chang's entente with Russia on behalf of China will shortly be displayed.

THE CZAR AT BALMORAL.

Rainy Day Prevents a Grouse Hunting Trip.

BALMORAL, Sept. 23.—The Czar and the Prince of Wales had arranged to make a grouse shooting trip to-day, but a heavy fall of rain prevented them.

The Czar and Czarina were forced to spend the day in the castle with the Queen and the royal guests who were present. The grouse hunting trip will be made another day.

THREE CUBAN REFUGEES KILLED.

The Rebel Leader Ramirez Said to Have Surrendered.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—A detachment of the local military and a squad of police to-day laid an ambush in the outskirts of the city and killed three men who were attempting to leave the country.

It is announced that the rebel leader Ramirez, with eight of his followers, has surrendered at Cervantes, in the Matanzas Province.

The Occupation of Dongola.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Gen. Sir H. H. Kitchener, commander of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition into the Soudan, has telegraphed to the Foreign Office that he has definitely occupied Dongola, and that the dervishes have evacuated that province. A number of dervish Emirs have surrendered to the Egyptian troops, and a large quantity of stores and munitions of war have been captured from the enemy.

The Teutonic Does Not Sail.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—A heavy gale prevailed on the Irish coast to-day. The storm was so severe that the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which was to have sailed for New-York to-day, was prevented from leaving the Mersey on either of the tides. Many local steamers, as well as foreign-going vessels, are stormbound here.

Arrested for Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Department of Justice is informed that J. B. Castilla was arrested at Key West, Fla., today, charged with being the head man in a recent filibustering expedition carried on in Cuba by the Three Friends, now detained in Florida. The arrest was made by the United States Marshal.

An Italian Cruiser Launched.

ROME, Sept. 23.—The new Italian cruiser Carlo Alberto was launched at La Spezia to-day in the presence of King Humbert and a large assemblage of distinguished persons. The launching was conducted with great ceremony. The new cruiser is 105 meters in length and 18 meters in width. Her engines will be of 13,000 horse power.

Passengers for New-York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 23.—Among the passengers who sailed from this port for New-York to-day on the North German Lloyd steamer Havel are Mr. W. B. Clymer and family of Washington, Prof. F. M. Van Vleck, and the Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D., and Reinhard Siedenburg and family of New-York.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23.—John McManus, a white man, was found dead on the floor of his room this morning. He was in good health, or seemingly so, yesterday, and the police suspect that Charles Bristar, a colored man, either suffocated or poisoned him. Breister had an insurance policy for $200 on McManus' life. Bristar and David and Maggie Wiley, and William Ward, all occupants of the house in which McManus lived, were taken into custody.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—The jury which heard the case of the Township of South Orange against Moses F. Smith, the ex-collector, who was forced from office when his accounts were found to be short, was discharged at noon to-day, as no verdict was reached, after having been out all night. The trial was to try and place the responsibility on Smith's bondsman. The amount claimed was $10,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—United States District Judge Morrow yesterday sentenced Richard Williams, ex-Customs Inspector, convicted of extorting money for the illegal landing of Chinese, to six years in the State Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $10,000. He is supposed to have been the leader of eight or ten conspirators to smuggle Chinese.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 23.—Harry R. Clarke, alias Edwin S. Pierce of New-York, was brought from Cambridge jail this morning and arraigned in the Superior Court for forgery in two counts, by which he swindled two business men of Lawrence. He was sentenced to two and a half years in prison on a plea of guilty.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 23.—The United States tug Leyden, which has been attached to this naval station for many years, has been ordered to Newport, where it will hereafter be stationed. The tug will leave on Saturday in charge of Commander W. C. Gibson, U. S. N.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 23.—The grand jury of this county has indicted Thomas Jeffry of the furniture firm of T. Jeffry & Co. of this city for arson. The firm was burned out in June last.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 23.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows selected Springfield, Ill., to-day as the next place of meeting.

THE NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

Experts Absorbed in the Plans Offered for Their Construction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The experts who have been industriously absorbed in the torpedo boat plans, presented by ship builders of all sections, have reached no conclusion regarding the superiority of the different projects. They say it is possible to get fifteen or sixteen combinations of bids which might be acceptable to the Government. The final decision will rest with the Board of Bureau Chiefs, the information of which body will be obtained from the constructor and engineer who are at present examining the plans.

Main interest attaches to the contracts which will be let for the thirty-knot boats. The bids made by Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I.; the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me.; the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and Dialogue & Son of Camden, N. J., appear at this juncture to be the most inviting. The plans in each case contemplate a craft of great efficiency, the requisite speed, and admirable workmanship. There is an abundant fund at the disposition of the Navy Department for the construction of the three thirty-knot boats which are authorized under the Naval Appropriation bill.

There is some talk to-day of the contract for the three boats being made to the Union Iron Works, the Bath people, and Herreshoff, respectively. The aggregate of such a distribution of the contracts would be $839,000. The department has $800,000 for this purpose.

FOR THE SUBMARINE BOAT.

Her Officers and Crew Will Probably Be Drawn from Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—With the approach of the acceptance of the submarine boat which is being built at Baltimore by a New-York concern for the navy, there is much gossip regarding the method of detailing the officers and crew for such a craft. The boat is unlike anything which has hitherto been constructed for the service, and, despite the notable expert opinion which favored the building of the boat, and notwithstanding the successful practical tests of similar craft abroad, there is in the navy a decided doubt as to the value of the submarine torpedo boat and an unwillingness to accept duty on board such a ship.

No details will be made, of course, until the contractors demonstrate the ability of the structure to accomplish all that is required of it, and even then it will be a long time before many people are possessed of sufficient confidence to go beneath the surface of the sea in a sealed shell of metal, with nothing in artificial ventilation to sustain them. Undoubtedly the department will call for volunteers when the boat is to be officered and manned, in which event it is safe to say, judging from experiences of the past, that there will be abundant opportunity to select an able personnel and a capable crew.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Oliver D. Eaton.

Oliver D. Eaton of 81 Downing Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart at a hunting camp in Weld, Me., Tuesday afternoon. He was the Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in this city, and during the thirty years of his connection with that institution, the greater portion of which he was Treasurer, he traveled all over this country in its interests.

His health had been failing for the last four years, and to recuperate he took advantage of a six months' leave of absence offered by the board Feb. 29 and sailed for Europe. He returned Aug. 16, feeling and appearing to be in excellent health. It was thought he was entirely well.

About three weeks ago he left Brooklyn with his family for Montclair, N. J. On arriving at Montclair he decided to go to Maine, and next morning he started on a trip that he had made annually for eighteen years. A young man named Gilbert, who is employed in the office of Senator Lexow, accompanied him.

Mr. Eaton was born at Farmington, Me., fifty-two years ago and began his residence in Brooklyn thirty-two years ago. He married Miss Emily F. Bulkley, who, with her one son and two daughters, survives him.

He was a member of Tefft Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, being a veteran of a volunteer Maine regiment.

The funeral services will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Burrell of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Eaton was an elder and also Treasurer for a number of years. Mr. Eaton's only son left yesterday for Farmington, Me. The body is expected to reach Brooklyn to-day.

Albert M. Patterson.

Albert Mansfield Patterson, President of the Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Company of Waterloo, N. Y., and senior member of the firm of Patterson & Greenough of 41 Worth Street, this city, died Tuesday in Geneva, N. Y.

He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1845, and soon afterward his father removed to this city. Mr. Patterson received his education here. He entered the class of '64 in the College of the City of New-York, but he left that institution before graduating and went into business with his father. He became connected with the Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Company in 1873 and had since been its President. He was prominent in Seneca County politics for many years and served in the State Assembly in 1882 as a Republican. He was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1888, casting his vote for Gen. Harrison.

Mr. Patterson's home was in Geneva, but he was well known in this city and Washington, where he passed several Winters. He belonged to the Union League, University, Alpha Delta Phi, and Merchants' Clubs, in this city, and the Metropolitan Club in Washington. He was a Director in the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.

The funeral will be held in Geneva at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the burial will be in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

Addison Barrett.

Capt. Addison Barrett, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, died at San Francisco Tuesday of pneumonia.

He was born in Massachusetts and entered the service as a Sergeant in 1862. He was brevetted a Major of Volunteers in 1865 for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He is the last of the military storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department, Congress having provided for the abolition of this grade with the death of the incumbents. Capt. Barrett was a brother-in-law of Gen. Breck, Assistant Adjutant General.

Obituary Notes.

—Lieut. Duff, United States Army, retired, died in Port Huron, Mich., Tuesday, of apoplexy, aged sixty-five. He enlisted at Pittsburg as a volunteer and was rapidly promoted for valiant service. After the close of the war he remained with the regular army. He was in command of Fort Gratiot until it was abandoned, when he was placed on the retired list.

—Franklin Lemon, founder of the Riverside Bindery, Boston, and once a member of the book firm of Little, Brown & Co., died at his home in Watertown, Mass., yesterday. He was born in Troy, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1814.

—Capt. James B. Furey of Elizabeth, N. J., died Tuesday of apoplexy, at Elmora, N. J., where he was at work on a house. He was sixty-four years old, and a veteran of the civil war.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 23.—The mills and office of the Cascade Lumber Company, together with the immense lumber yard of the concern, were entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss to the mill buildings is estimated at $30,000, and that of the lumber will reach $70,000, on which there is an insurance of about $50,000. A bridge on the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northern Railway was badly burned, and traffic was delayed.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 23.—The sawmill of Smalley Brothers & Woodworth, situated at the foot of Twenty-first Street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $19,000. The mill will be rebuilt at once.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 23.—The mill of the Dougherty Lumber Company burned to the ground last night. The loss will be about $30,000; insurance, $50,000.

TAMMANY HALL RATIFIES

CHICAGO INDORSED, BUT NO REFERENCE TO STATE TICKET.

Wigwam Poorly Lighted and Half Deserted at the General Committee Meeting to Approve the Popocratic Movement—Use Made of Bismarck's Letter, and British Prisons Dragged into the Campaign—Cockran Attacked.

Under lights that were dim and a hall that was partially deserted by its usual crowd, the Tammany General Committee met in the Wigwam last night and gave its indorsement to the Chicago platform and Bryan and Sewall.

In the resolutions, which were adopted with great joy, the State ticket made at Buffalo was wholly ignored. There was no mention whatever of the names of Thacher, Porter, and Titus. No such omission was ever before made in all the history of Tammany.

"Why," said Mr. Sheehan when he was asked why no reference to the State ticket was made in the platform, "the candidates on the State ticket have not yet accepted their nominations."

There has been no meeting of the Tammany General Committee in recent years that attracted so few people to the gallery as that of last night. Two dozen would be a liberal allowance for the number of people who looked down from the seats in the horseshoe. There was something the matter with the gas and electric light supply, and the result was that the hall was but poorly lit.

As soon as Chairman Peters had called the meeting to order and the routine was disposed of, John C. Sheehan got up and read the resolutions, which opened with the statement that Tammany embraced the "first opportunity to loyally acknowledge the authority and heartily approve the action of the National Democratic Convention."

Then the resolutions "cheerfully" indorsed the nominations made at Chicago and pledged united and unswerving support. There was also a declaration for "sixteen to one" and the double standard.

Prince Bismarck was quoted as saying: "If the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but feel that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement and the coming into this league of every European nation."

The Chicago platform was unqualifiedly indorsed, and so was the platform of Buffalo. The weak physical condition and the insanity of some of the political prisoners of Great Britain, recently discharged from its penal institutions, was declared to manifest such barbarious treatment "as challenges and merits the condemnation of every friend of humanity."

The National Administration was urged to inquire into the "treatment accorded such American citizens, convicted of political offenses, as still remain confined in British prisons."

Senator Thomas F. Grady immediately took the platform to move the adoption of the resolutions. He did so in one of his characteristic speeches. In opening he took occasion to score those who had deserted Tammany Hall in its support of the National ticket. In this he was sarcastic, but impersonal.

"We are not alarmed," said Senator Grady, "by reason of important desertions that have been alluded to in the public press as an evidence of the disintegration of the Democratic Party. With no uncharitable word for those who have gone without our ranks, we will note that with few exceptions they have been expensive members of our organization. You will find that on their accounts there remains a large indebtedness to the Democratic Party. During their membership with us all of them received dividends far in excess of their contributions."

Grady roared at the third ticket and then said, "The Democratic Party was founded, not to be controlled by the influential few, but was established so that the humble men would protect the power and force of the country. Never in the history of the Nation will that power be exhibited, to the dismay of the aristocracy, to such an extent as it will on next election day.

"The money lenders, the bankers, and those representing every form of wealth have joined together, and we call to our aid no class, no element, no section of the country, but we do invite the co-operation of every man who has a soul above the dollars he owns."

Senator Grady was pyrotechnic all the way through, and was frequently cheered heartily, especially when he referred to Bryan and Sewall. The only other speaker was James Lindsay Gordon, who came here a few years ago from the South. Mr. Gordon did what none of the old Tammany orators have ever done. He attacked W. Bourke Cockran on the platform of Tammany, where Cockran was a giant and Gordon a pigmy. He was not well received in these attacks by the audience. A few applauded, but most of the old Tammany men were sullen and silent. To them Gordon criticising Cockran was a boy using a putty blower against a mountain.

Gordon declared that Tammany had taken Mr. Cockran by the hand when "his shirt-tail was seeking the sunlight," and one could see the crowd wince at his impertinence.

At the conclusion of his speech the resolutions were adopted and the committee adjourned.

MORE BAD $10 SILVER BILLS.

Counterfeiter Traveling on a Wheel Has Reached Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—Six Windom two-dollar silver certificates raised to $10 have been passed in this city during the last two days.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Secret Service officers of the Treasury say that the dangerous raised counterfeit silver certificates, raised from $2 to $10, mentioned in this morning's dispatches as appearing at Toledo, Ohio, are being distributed throughout that section of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania by a man on a bicycle.

The authorities have been after him for several weeks, but so far have been unable to catch him.

Jumped from an Express Train.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 23.—Robert Clark jumped from a Wells-Fargo express train on the Erie Railroad here early this morning. The train was running at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour at the time. Clark had been in Paterson, and wanted to come to this city. He boarded the express train, which does not stop here, and when it was at Washington Place he leaped off. He is dying in the hospital.

Killed Three Persons with an Axe.

AMITE CITY, La., Sept. 23.—John Johnson, a negro, killed John Cotton, his wife, and Merriam Hevens with an axe near here to-day. Johnson wounded Misses Agnes and Lizzie Miller. He hid in the swamps. He is said to have attacked Miss Agnes Miller first and killed the others while they tried to capture him.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—4:40 A. M.—805 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; J. P. Mayora; damage, $25.

—9:35 A. M.—101 East Tenth Street; Frank Fletcher; awning; damage, $5.

—10:20 A. M.—79 Sullivan Street; Vitallo Buanasto; tenement; damage trifling.

—6:06 P. M.—856 West Thirty-sixth Street, John Habner; damage, $300.

—6:20 P. M.—Southwest corner of Fort Independent and Boston Avenues; Mrs. McGinn.

—8:40 P. M.—166 East One Hundred and Second Street, Herman Smith; damage, $200.

—8:30 P. M.—1,185 First Avenue, Harris Roofing Company; no damage.

—9:15 A. M.—423 West Fifty-second Street, Charles Seing; no damage.

TALKED SOUND MONEY.

Mr. Fairchild to the Commercial Travelers' League.

Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League yesterday.

George F. Von Kotnitz, Jr., who has been a Democratic member of the South Carolina Legislature for four years, was introduced first. He said he refused a renomination because he could not support the silver and Populistic planks of the Chicago platform. He urged all to vote for McKinley and sound money.

Loud applause greeted the introduction of Mr. Fairchild, and his argument was keenly enjoyed. Among other things, he said:

"Our friends—or our enemies, as they choose to call themselves, I am sorry to say, for we are not their enemies, but their friends—are possessed of the notion that the amount of mere money, without regard to its quality, without regard to its acceptability in the business world, can influence prosperity, and if only large enough in amount for each inhabitant of the country, can assure prosperity. This is a great fallacy, and is the one that underlies all of this discussion, and is the producer of all the other fallacies with which we have to deal, and which so threaten the comfort and prosperity of all classes of our people.

"It is undoubtedly true that the total of the circulating medium at any particular time is indicative of, and has much to do with, the prosperity of business at that time, but of the circulating medium, money is a very small part. That which makes our property circulate, the vehicle which conveys it from man to man, from State to State, from country to country, over mountains, along rivers, across the ocean, is not money alone, but is most largely made up of the belief of the man in the ability, truthfulness, good faith, and honor of other men.

"We sometimes call this 'credit,' and you, as commercial men, know that I am right when I say that credit is the real and chief thing that makes property of all kinds move from hand to hand. But we can go even further, go beyond our ordinary definition of commercial credits, and say that there is still a large, if not larger, something that makes property circulate, which consists of a state of mind—of a belief on the part of men that it is safe and wise for them in trade. All of these elements go to make up our total circulating medium.

"I think your commercial experience will bear me out when I say that if the maximum of all this circulating medium is to be attained in its whole or any of its parts, the quality of each one of the parts must be undoubted. For example, when we begin to tamper and cast doubt upon the thorough goodness of that part of the circulating medium ordinarily called money, we at once diminish the amount of money that is in circulation; our best money, our undoubted money, disappears and ceases to perform its function as a circulating medium, and not only that, but the great body of circulating medium over and beyond money begins to shrink, too, and the result is an enormous decrease of the total circulating medium.

"So, if we have overtraded, and that portion of our circulating medium which consists of credits becomes tainted, then not only do credits shrink, but the amount of money in circulation begins to shrink, because men then hoard it. So I think that you will agree with me that if we wish to attain the largest possible circulating medium in any community or in any country, the quality of each member that goes to make up the whole must be undoubted and satisfactory to all civilized mankind."

THIRD STATE TICKET IN NEBRASKA

National Democrats Will Contest Every Congressional District.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 23.—An official announcement was made to-day that the National Democrats of Nebraska would hold a State Convention and name not only Palmer and Buckner Electors, but nominate a full ticket and candidates for Congress.

Tobias Castor of Lincoln, late National Committeeman, and D. W. Cook of Beatrice, State Committeeman, are leaders in the movement for the Southeastern District.

The convention will be held in Omaha Oct. 1. It had generally been supposed that the National Democrats would hold no convention.

Yellow Goods and Green Goods.

The noonday mass meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club was opened with campaign songs yesterday. E. A. Hartshorn, President of a manufacturing company in this city, was the principal speaker. He defined the issue as "one between yellow goods and green goods, gold dust and sawdust, gold bugs and humbugs. 'Already,' he said, 'the dollar of the Popocrats has become 'all things to all men,' small to those who want it small, and large to those who want it large."

Mr. Hartshorn illustrated his points with funny stories, which were heartily cheered.

He was followed by Frederick Taylor, a Wall Street broker, and C. D. Baker of Steuben County.

PRISONER DYING STRANGELY.

Arrested by His Wife's Sick-Bed, Hess May Have Taken Poison.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 23.—Justice Chester refused to grant a permanent stay in the case of George W. Hess of Coxsackie, sentenced to a term in prison for killing a negro. Sheriff Brandow went to Coxsackie to arrest Hess yesterday.

He found that Mrs. Hess was sick in bed with only her daughter to care for her. The young woman made a piteous plea to the Sheriff not to take her father away, as she feared the effect it would have on her mother.

The Sheriff gave Hess permission to go into a bedroom to change his trousers. He removed the pair he had on, but, instead of putting on another pair, he threw himself on the bed in a stupor. The Sheriff shook him. He rallied, and, dressing himself, went with the Sheriff to the railroad station. Hess walked up and down the platform. He suddenly fell down and had to be assisted. No doctor could be found, and he was taken to Catskill in a complete state of collapse.

Two doctors examined Hess in Catskill. He was breathing not more than twice a minute. The doctors decided that it was impossible for him to recover. Whether Hess is powerfully affected by his troubles or took an opiate is not known.

HOBART'S WILY LAUNDRYMAN

One Side of His Banner Is for McKinley, the Other for Bryan.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Charles Lee, who keeps a laundry on Straight Street, has swung across the sidewalk in front of his laundry a Chinese flag. On one side of the flag is the inscription, "Vote for McKinley and Hobart"; on the other side is "Vote for Bryan and Sewall and Free Silver."

Lee has the Republican side of his banner facing Park Avenue, along which many prominent Republicans reside, while the other side of the banner faces houses on lower Straight Street, which neighborhood is considered a Democratic stronghold.

Asked to define his politics, Lee said: "Goldie silvie alla same; washee shirtee for all Melican man." He has the distinction of doing up the laundry of Garret A. Hobart, the Republican candidate for Vice President.

Married His Twelfth Wife.

NILES, Mich., Sept. 23.—Alexander Rheines, who lives in Fulton Township, Ind., and who has been married to and divorced from eleven wives, completed his full dozen wives last Thursday, by marrying Miss Carrie Rawlings, who is but eighteen years of age. Rheines is now seventy-six years old, and his remarkable matrimonial career extends over a period of twenty years. During that time he has been a familiar figure in the divorce courts, and has paid in alimony nearly $20,000.

ROBERT HILLIARD'S "MUMMY."

Produced for the First Time in This Country in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 23.—"The Mummy," the new English farce by George D. Day and Allan Reed, was presented for the first time in this country by Robert Hilliard and his company at the Park City Theatre to-night. It is a merry conceit, a farce pure and simple.

Rameses II. is the mummy. He, or it, is the property of Prof. Ezra Garsop, a learned Egyptologist, who has discovered a way to bring the four-thousand-year-old mummy to life, and is about to astound a scientific congress with his discovery. His work is anticipated by Hattie Van Tassell Smythe, a bright Chicago girl, who playfully attaches a galvanic battery to the mummy, and he comes to life. His unique presence in nineteenth-century civilization, and the complications by which he is mistaken for both the English and an American professor, lead to a series of amusing and enlivening situations.

As Rameses II. of an old line of Kings, Mr. Hilliard has a rôle quite out of the line of anything he has hitherto attempted. He was a handsome and picturesque figure, and acted with a keen appreciation of the humor and sentiment of the play. He had the support of an excellent company. Amelia Bingham played the part of a pert, knowing Chicago girl, who is responsible for the mummy's revivification and consequent trouble.

Rameses II.	Robert Hilliard
Prof. Ezra Garsop	Russell Bassett
Jack Tibbs	Cecil Butler
North Marston	Roy Fairchild
Hattie Van Tassell Smythe	Amelia Bingham
Miss Alvena Garsop	Sydney Cowell
Eva Garsop	Carolyn Kenyon
Mabel Garsop	Frances Whitehouse
Cleopatra	Vivian Bernard

The New-York Symphony Orchestra.

The interesting concerts given last week and the week before at Madison Square Garden were announced as given by the "Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra." Nobody interested in music will deny that this is chief among the musical needs of New-York. It seems that we are to have not one such orchestra, but two. The prospectus of the New-York Symphony Orchestra has just been published, from which it appears that that organization has been duly incorporated. The subsidy or guarantee which was secured to it during the first year of its existence has been withdrawn as no longer needful, the orchestra having become self-supporting, and it now appeals to public favor on its merits, announcing its readiness to undertake engagements not only in New-York, but in other cities. Mr. Damrosch is of course the conductor and Mr. Andrew Carnegie the President of the association, the directorate of which is composed in part of well-known amateurs and in part of members of the organization.

The orchestra is well known to possess some of the first soloists upon their several instruments, and its "claim that it is one of the best orchestral bodies in America" is modest and within the facts. A rivalry of any other local orchestra with the Philharmonic for the limited purpose which the Philharmonic fulfills, is perhaps out of the question. But there is quite room enough in New-York for other orchestras, and indeed for the competition of other orchestras. The competition will be quite as much in conducting and in programme-making as in performance, and should add greatly to the interest of the coming musical season in New-York.

DIED WHILE AT PRAYER.

Erastus P. Whitney Found on His Knees Beside His Bed.

Erastus P. Whitney, fifty-five years old, died suddenly of paralysis on Tuesday at 251 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. He was found kneeling at his bedside yesterday morning, fully dressed.

Mr. Whitney was born in Spencertown, this State, in 1841. He came to this city when thirteen years old, and was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New-York, then called the Free Academy. At the outbreak of the war he entered the army, and was afterward made Quartermaster's clerk in the Department of the South for Col. Elwell, under Gen. Hunter. While in Virginia he became ill with typhoid fever, and his constitution was so undermined that he was practically an invalid during the remainder of his life.

He was connected with the advertising business of J. H. Bates & Co. until a few years ago, when his health compelled him to retire. He afterward lived quietly, devoting his time to the study of the classics and of chemistry, of which he was very fond. He was a thorough English scholar, and wrote for some of the magazines.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Daggett—Smith.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The wedding of Miss Fannie Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, to Mr. J. Mory Daggett of New-York, took place this morning at the Hotel Metropole. There had been no public announcement of this event, and even intimate friends of the couple will be much surprised to hear that a wedding has taken place.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hiram W. Thomas. The bride is a popular and much-admired belle in society, and will be greatly missed during the gay season. The groom was a last year's graduate of Columbia College, and is a member of the New-York Yacht Club and of the Athletic Club, as well as other prominent clubs. They leave this evening for a short wedding trip, and a tour abroad is contemplated later. After Nov. 1 Mr. and Mrs. J. Mory Daggett will be at home at 1,296 Madison Avenue, New-York.

Frazer—Wright.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Alice Fuller Wright, daughter of the late William James Appleton Fuller of New-York, was married last evening to Dr. Francis MacDonald Frazer, son of the Rev. Dr. Frazer, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The wedding took place in the First Presbyterian Church, the ceremony being performed by the bridegroom's father.

Dangerous Fall of an Aeronaut.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Prof. C. C. Bonnette of St. Johnsbury, Vt., made a balloon ascension at the Franklin County Fair to-day, and when up about 600 feet the wind opened a rent in his balloon, causing it to collapse. His parachute being twisted at the time, he was unable to cut loose from the balloon and came down with it. The parachute opened slightly, breaking his fall, and he would not have been injured but for a post in a wire fence east of the grounds, which he struck. Two ribs on his left side were broken, but the aeronaut says he will make the ascension to-morrow.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—MURRAY HILL—A. C. McClurg of Chicago.

—IMPERIAL—Ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri.

—ASTOR—Commander James M. Forsyth, United States Navy.

—ALBEMARLE—Grange Sard and W. B. Van Pensselaer of Albany.

—PARK AVENUE—The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland of Washington, D. C.

—NETHERLAND—George Q. Whitney and Morgan Whitney of New-Orleans.

—HOLLAND—E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica and Benjamin P. Cheney of Boston.

—HOFFMAN—Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., and E. J. Baldwin of San Francisco.

—CAMBRIDGE—Prince and Princess Ruspoli of Italy and Herman Stump, Commissioner General of Immigration.

—WALDORF—Marcus A. Hanna and family of Cleveland, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, and Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, State Treasurer A. B. Colvin of

NO BID FOR TOM CROMWELL

MR. DWYER GETS CHEERS FROM THE CROWD INSTEAD.

Rondo Is Bid Up $700 in the Attempt to Reform the Selling-Race Abuse at the Gravesend Track—Wyndham Walden Did the Bidding—Unexpected Compliments That Fell to Mr. Dwyer—The New Starting Rule a Success.

The very sensible campaign against the entering of horses in selling races at a fraction of their actual value, for the sake of making sure things of the races by the owner of the nags, was continued at the Gravesend track yesterday. There were but two of these selling races on the card, the first of them run as the third race. This was a race at a mile and a sixteenth, and the extent to which the abuse was carried was shown by the fact that Ben Eder was entered to be sold for $800, Souffle for $1,000, and Premier for $500. These were perfectly absurd prices. That fact would be learned by a would-be purchaser if he should go to the owners of the horses and try to buy them at any such prices. The owners would feel insulted.

Before the race it was announced that if any one of the lot should happen to win the race there would be some bidding for the horses. As they had been entered at these prices solely in order to get advantage of the light weight, and not for the purpose of sale, all the three named were scratched. This left but four horses to go for the purse, and of these, Rondo was made a hot favorite. He is one of the "good things" that had been brought on from the West for the purpose of making a raid on the betting ring. Rondo won the race, but he had no easy thing of it, Volley and Muskalonge making a hard fight for the money at the end of the brush. But Rondo won by a half length from Volley, who managed to nip Muskalonge just on the post for the second money.

After the race Rondo, in accordance with the rules, was brought up for sale. Wyndham Walden, trainer for A. H. & D. H. Morris, who was in the crowd, thought he saw a bargain, as the colt—a speedy and good-looking one—was entered to be sold for $800. Mr. Walden bid $1,500 for the horse, which was something nearer his true value, but the manager of the Kentucky Stable would not let him go even for that, and made the necessary bid of $5 to retain the horse for Col. "Jack" Chinn, the Kentucky politician and race-track starter, who bred and owned him. So it cost him $705 to win a four-hundred-dollar purse.

The bidding occasioned quite a bit of a flurry, but there were very few men among the better class of owners and trainers who did not approve of the method being pursued by a number of owners and trainers to put an end to the farcical character of the selling races.

After Tom Cromwell had won the sixth race—which was also a selling affair—for "Mike" Dwyer there was a rush for the judges' stand, as there was a general belief that there would be a bid for the colt, though he was entered to be sold at somewhere near his value—$2,000. But no one bid on him. Then there came a somewhat unusual scene, in that a couple of score of people broke into applause for no apparent reason except that there was no bid for the horse. Mr. Dwyer sat on a chair just inside the judges' inclosure and smiled when the applause came.

His smile broadened into one of decided satisfaction when a well-dressed man in the crowd that had assembled in expectation of fun shouted out:

"I don't know you, Mr. Dwyer, but I'm glad that they let your horse alone. I don't come to the races very often, but when I do I like to bet on your horses—and there are a lot of men here like me—because we know that your horses are always out for the money and are run to win every time they start."

Then there was another outbreak of applause, and from the crowd there came a lot of remarks of a similar nature, indicative of the fact that the stranger had voiced the general sentiment of the crowd, as also did one who shouted out: "And if all the rest of the owners ran their horses as honestly as you do, there would be no trouble about the racing and none of the scandals that are killing the sport now."

More applause, and the incident was at an end.

All of the races were started with the machines yesterday, one day's experience without the use of the gates having satisfied the public that fair starts for all the horses can only be had with the machines. A new rule that should have been adopted at the opening of the season—that when the gate was raised, it was a start—was put in force. It worked splendidly. The starts were all prompt and good. Two horses in different races were left at the post in the seven races. In each case it was the fault of the jockeys.

The day's experiments were sufficient to satisfy the public that races can be started without delay if the jockeys care to start the horses and are not trying to be left, or to get some sort of unfair advantage at the start. If the rule had been adopted at the beginning of the season, coupled with suitable punishment for jockeys who are deliberately left at the post, there is little doubt that much of the scandal of the year might have been avoided. Such a rule had worked splendidly at New-Orleans, in San Francisco, and in the West, and there was no good reason why it should not have been adopted here. It was the generally observed aversion to adopting something that was not instituted on Jockey Club tracks that possibly prevented the establishemnt of what every one now sees is a sensible rule. Now that it has been tried successfully, it is to be hoped that it will not be abandoned because some owner or jockey does not happen to fancy it.

The racing was very commonplace, and the details are sufficiently told in the following table:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds that have never been placed in a race; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:12.

1—Plaudita, H. L. Mason's ch. f., by Prince Royal-Encore, 108 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 .....(Sims)
2—Red Spider, M. F. Stephenson's b. g., 108, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Lewis)
3—The Stockbroker, J. A. Bennett's b. f., 108, 10 to 1 .....(Doggett)

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

Hewitt, 108, 12 to 1, (Griffin;) Tea Caddy, 111, 20 to 1, (Davis;) Virginia Water, 108, 4 to 1, (Lambley;) Squire Gilliam, 111, 12 to 1, (Ballard;) Hull Down, 108, 10 to 1, (Clayton;) Tobias, 111, 12 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Diana's Daughter, 108, 20 to 1, (Sheedy,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have never been placed in a race. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11¼.

1—Trayline, A. M. Hunter's br. f., by Tea Tray-Bengaline, 108 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.. .....(D. Davis)
2—Maxine Elliett, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 108, 3 to 1 and even money .....(Sims)
3—Trianon, O. L. Richards's b. g., 108, 4 to 1.. .....(Clayton)

Won by a head; eight lengths between second and third.

Tea Leaf, 108, 10 to 1, (Sheedy;) Clatterfest, 108, 30 to 1, (Hamilton;) Fleur-de-Luce, 108, 30 to 1, (Coyle;) Sonnet, 108, 30 to 1, (Barbee;) Merry Saint, 108, 6 to 1, (Ballard;) Templestowe, 111, 20 to 1, (Keefe;) Sathanas, 111, 13 to 5, (Lewis,) and Musician, 108, 20 to 1, (Harrison,) also ran and finished as named. Mild, 108, 20 to 1, (Powers,) was left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. Selling; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:53¼.

1—Rondo, Kentucky Stable's b. c., by Pirates of Penzance-Song, 108 pounds, 11 to 20 and out .....(Clayton)
2—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 101, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1 .....(Keefe)
3—Muskalonge, F. M. Arthur's b. c., 108, 3 to 1.. .....(Doggett)

Won by half a length; a head between second and third.

Argentina, 99, 7 to 1, (Sloane,) also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $500. Purse $600, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—

[illegible] Stockwell Stable's [illegible] by Candlemas-[illegible], 108 pounds, 15 to 1 and [illegible] to 5 .....(Doggett)

2—Ross O., F. L. Parker's b. g., 107, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Clayton)
3—H. Daddy, Mrs. L. Curtis's b. g., 103, 15 to 1 .....(Coyle)

Won by a head; four lengths between second and third.

Miss Prim, 115, 5 to 2, (Littlefield,) Ben Ronald, 115, 8 to 1, (Lewis;) Vinita, 104, 20 to 1, (Hamilton;) Hurl, 107, 60 to 1, (Garrigan;) Free Lance, 110, 8 to 1, (Sims,) and Grey Bird, 117½, 20 to 1, (McCafferty,) also ran and finished as named. Billali 107, 15 to 1, (Keefe,) was left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap. Purse $700, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Belmar, Evergreen Stable's b. c., 4 years, by Belvidere-Adele, 112 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5 .....(Sims)
2—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. c., 4, 108, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Hill)
3—Tinge, R. M. Murray's br. c., 4, 95, 7 to 1.. .....(Powers)

Won by a neck; a length between second and third.

Maglan, 4, 109, 8 to 1, (Clayton;) Peep o' Day, 3, 105, 5 to 1, (Hamilton;) Hanwell, 106, 7 to 1, (Garrigan;) Flying Dutchman, 119, 9 to 5, (Martin,) and Regulator, 2, 70, (Marvin,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16.

1—Tom Cromwell, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3 years, by Bramble-Ponso, 111 pounds, 13 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Harrington, W. Donohue's ch. g., 5, 109, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Ameer, J. Kneale's ch. h., 6, 105, 5 to 1 .....(Hamilton)

Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

Runaway, 5, 102, 20 to 1, (Powers,) and The Swain, 4, 109, 10 to 1, (Ballard,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and three-quarters. Time—3:24.

1—April Fool, Broad Hollow Stable's b. g., 4 years, by Sensation-Diadem, 140 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Barrett)
2—Flushing, J. Corbett's ch. g., 5, 155, 8 to 5 and out .....(Slack)
3—Alakuma, H. Warnke's b. f., 3, 130, 10 to 1.. .....(Callahan)

Won by four lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Clarus, 5, 133, 12 to 1, (Chandler;) Marble, 5, 135, 8 to 1, (Powers;) Woodford, aged, 142, 20 to 1, (Veach,) and Zaldivar, aged, 152, 7 to 5, (Dunlap,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Ferrier, 140 pounds; Brandywine, 133; Agitator, 129; Harrington, 126; Strathrol, 124; The Swain, 122; Declare, 119; Floretta, 114; Premier, 113; Tragedian, 111.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Marshall, 115 pounds; Buckwa, 112; Doggett, 105; Ingomar, 102; Sapelo, 95; Howard Mann, 95; Kingstone, 92.

THIRD RACE.—Speculation Stakes. One mile. Harry Reed, 107 pounds; Long Beach, 97; Arapahoe, 97; Urania, 95; Damien, 94; Glenmoyne, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Challenger, 118 pounds; Princess Flavia, 115; Absentee, 108; Buddha, 108; Passover, 108; Friendship, 105; Ross O., 105; Distinction, 105; Emily Henderson, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Declare, 112 pounds; Jack of Spades, 112; Waltzer, 112; Golden Badge, 106; Woodvine, 103; Florena, Hubbard, 103; Venitia II., 103; Article, 103; Whipcord, 98; Laurelton, 98; Titmouse, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Passover, 107 pounds; Tragedian, 107; Dye, 107; Break o' Day, 106; Scarf Pin, 105; Florian, 102; Iroquoise, 102; Trayant, 102; Mohawk Prince, 102; Dr. Jim, 102; Chic, 97.

TOO COLD FOR RECORD TRIALS.

John R. Gentry's Attempt at Lowering His Time Postponed.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 23.—The weather was much too cold for any attempts at record breaking here to-day, and John R. Gentry's trial was put off for another twenty-four hours. Robert J. and Fantasy will also try for new records if the conditions are at all favorable. With the thermometer close to the freezing point, the regular card went along, and the two pacing classes left over from Monday were ended quickly, Refina and Gil Curry each adding a heat to their previous score of 2.

The 2:28 trot was over in three heats, and Tricksy, a well-bred young stallion, earned his first honors, which have long been postponed. He was the most promising yearling of his day, but, after coming from Kentucky, did not succeed in landing an engagement until this one. Heir-at-Law had too much speed for the rest of the 2:18 pacers, though Calypso made two close finishes with him. After a lot of delay, the three-year-old trotters managed to put in two heats before dark. The Chicago starter Culbertson made a sorry attempt to get them away, and the race had to be carried over, after the favorite, Lucy Carr, and J. C. had scored in turn. Summaries:

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000.

Refina, ch. m., by Re-election-Minnia Wilkes, by George Wilkes (Bowen) 2 1 2 4 1 1
Red Silk, b. f., by Baron Wilkes (Croson) 1 2 5 1 2 2
Clifford, b. g., by Ormond (Crary).5 3 1 2 3 3
Maze, b. g., by Wilkes Boy (D. Wilson) .....4 5 3 3 5 ro
Red Oak, b. g. (Geers).....3 4 4 5 4 ro
Success, b. m. (Golden).....dis

Time—2:10; 2:10¾; 2:16¼; 2:12¾; 2:12¼; 2:18.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Gil Curry, gr. g., by Almont Bay-Gray Jenny, untraced (Haight).....6 5 1 1 1
Bumps, b. g., by Baron Wilkes, (D. Wilson) 2 1 2 4 3
Red Fox, ro. g., by Almont Boy, (Geers) 1 6 7 7 5
Canty, br. s., by Kentucky Wilkes (Bever) 7 3 3 2 2
Weed Wilkes, blk. s., (Rathbun).....3 2 5 5 4
Gazette, b. s. (Shockeney).....5 4 4 3 6
Alt, b. m. (Lake).....4 7 6 6 dr
Miss Woodford, b. m. (Lowe).....dis

Time—2:11; 2:00¼; 2:09¾; 2:12; 2:11½.

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Tricksy, ro. s., by Jay Bird-Irish Mag, by Wilkes (Golden) 1 1 1
Miss Dainty, b. m., by Barkis (Rathbun)..2 5 2
Agnes, b. m., by Sherman (Kimey).....3 2 3
Leighton, gr. g., by Jay Bird (Cheney)....4 3 5
Queen Wilkes, b. m. (Foster).....5 4 4

Time 2:21; 2:20; 2:20.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Heir At Law, blk. s., by Mambrino King-Estabella, by Alcaritara (Geers).....1 1 1
Calypso, ch. s., by McEwen (Miller)...3 2 2
Dalgetty, b. g., by Thorndale (Kimey)...2 3 3
Iowa Maid, b. m. (O'Neil).....dis
Gem D., b. s. (Day).....dis

Time—2:12¾, 2:13, 2:13¾.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $2,000; (unfinished.)

J. C., b. g., by Red Wilkes (Golden).....2 1
Lucy Carr, b. f., by Empire Wilkes (S. Wilson) 1 6
Bellhanna, ch. f. (Trout).....5 2
Gazette, b. f. (Gilbert).....3 3
Ve, br. g. (Marsh).....4 5
Palm Leaf, br. g. (Newcomb).....7 4
General Wayne, g. c. (Axtell).....6 dr.

Time—2:20½, 2:22½.

LOST A GAME BY ERRORS.

New-Yorks Batted Well but Were Beaten by Poor Fielding.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Washington, 9; New-York, 7.
Philadelphia, 17; Brooklyn, 16.
Cleveland, 2; Louisville, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	89	37	.706
Cleveland	80	45	.640
Cincinnati	76	51	.598
Boston	72	56	.563
Chicago	71	57	.555
Pittsburg	65	61	.516
New-York	62	66	.484
Philadelphia	61	66	.480
Washington	60	71	.458
Brooklyn	56	72	.438
St. Louis	38	89	.299
Louisville	36	92	.281

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The New-Yorks outbatted the home team more than two to one in the baseball game to-day, but were unable to win on account of three disastrous errors. In the eighth inning, after two men were out, Gleason fumbled Brown's grounder. Cartwright was then given his base on balls, filling the bases. Farrell was sent in to bat in place of Norton, and sent a liner to left for three bases, which Stafford would have caught if he had displayed a little activity. Farrell was thrown out at the plate.

Demontreville's home run in the seventh resulted from Stafford's sleepy playing. The feature of the game was the unusual number of New-York players left on bases. Seymour pitched good ball. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lush, rf	3	2	1	0	0
D'm'ttle, ss	2	1	6	2	1
Selbach, lf	1	1	1	1	0
McGuire, c	0	1	1	0	1
Smith, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
O'Brien, 2b	1	1	2	4	1
Brown, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Cart'r't, 1b	1	0	11	2	0
Norton, p	0	0	0	3	0
Farrell	0	1	0	0	0
King, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	9	8	25	13	4

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'n H'n, cf	1	4	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	0	3	1
Joyce, 3b	0	2	0	2	0
Davis, as	1	1	5	3	1
Beckley, 1b	1	3	10	3	0
Stafford, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Warner, c	2	2	7	1	1
Seymour, p	1	1	1	2	0
Total	8	18	24	16	3

*Batted for Norton. †One out when game was called.

	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	3	—9
New-York	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	—8

Earned runs—Washington, 2; New-York, 5. First base on errors—Washington, 2; New-York, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 2; New-York, 14. First base on balls—Off Norton, 2; off Seymour, 1. Struck out—By Norton, 1; by Seymour, 6. Stolen bases—Lush, Demontreville, Beckley, Threebase hits—Farrell, Tiernan. Sacrifice hits—Selbach, Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, (2,) Gleason, Joyce, Davis. Double plays—Smith, Son, O'Brien, and Cartwright. Hit by pitcher—By Seymour. Wild pitch—Seymour. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

HIT THE BALL HARD.

Philadelphias and Brooklyns Play a Lively Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Brooklyn and Philadelphia indulged in an old-fashioned "slugging" baseball game to-day, but the Quakers bunched their hits a little better and won out. Both teams played a fast fielding game in the face of hard hitting. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Weather clear and chilly. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf	0	1	2	0	1
Merles, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Hulen, ss	3	1	0	1	1
Delehr'ty, lf	3	3	0	0	0
Tho'pso'n, rf	3	3	0	0	0
Lajoie, 1b	4	3	6	0	0
Hallm'n, 2b	2	2	4	4	0
Grady, c	1	1	3	3	0
Cross, 3b	1	1	3	2	0
Orth, p	0	1	0	0	1
Carsey, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	17	21	21	6	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, rf	3	3	1	0	0
A'ders'n, 1b	3	3	7	0	0
Griffin, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Bonner, 2b	3	2	0	3	0
Corcor'n, ss	1	1	3	0	0
Shindle, 3b	2	3	2	3	0
McC'thy, lf	1	2	3	0	0
Grim, c	1	1	4	1	0
Payne, p	0	0	0	1	0
Abbey, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	16	17	21	9	0

	7	4	4	0	1	0	1	—17
Brooklyn	3	2	0	0	7	1	3	—16

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 14; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Orth, 4; off Carsey, 1 off Payne, 1; off Abbey, 2. Struck out—By Orth, 2; by Carsey, 1; by Abbey, 2. Home runs—Hallman, Anderson. Three-base hits—Lajoie, Orth, Griffin, Shindle. Two-base hits—Lajoie, Thompson, Griffin, Shindle. Stolen bases—Lajoie, Delehanty, Thompson. Double play—Shindle and Anderson. Wild pitch—Abbey. Passed ball—Grady. Umpire—Mr. Phelan.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cleveland, 5; Louisville, 3. Errors—Louisville, 3. Batteries—Wallace and Zimmer; Frazier and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Orange, 15; Elizabeth, 0.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 23.—The Orange Athletic Club shut out the Elizabeth Athletic Club at baseball at the Orange Oval this afternoon with ease. They outbatted and outfielded their opponents. The score:

ORANGE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	3	1	2	0	0
Nichols, rf.	2	1	2	1	0
Grey, lf.	2	0	2	1	0
Williams, c.	1	2	8	0	0
Avil, 3b.	2	2	2	1	0
Rothfus, 1b.	1	0	7	2	0
Horner, 2b.	3	1	2	1	0
West'lt, p.	2	1	1	1	0
M'Grillis, ss.	1	1	1	1	0
Total	15	11	27	7	0

ELIZABETH.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ogden, cf.	0	0	1	0	1
Cal'han, 1b.	0	1	9	1	1
Dietrich, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Hoffm'n, 3b.	0	0	5	2	2
Patter'n, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Shatt'ck, 3b.	0	0	2	1	
Freder'ks, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Barber, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Rochelle, p.	0	2	1	6	2
Total	0	5	24	13	7

	1	1	1	4	0	0	5	3	—15
Elizabeth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Orange, 2. First base on errors—Orange, 7. Left on bases—Orange, 6; Elizabeth, 9. Bases on balls—Off Westervelt, 6; off Rochelle, 6. Struck out—By Westervelt, 8; by Rochelle, 4. Sacrifice hits—McGrillis, Rothfus. Two-base hit—Williams. Three-base hits—Avil, Dietrich. Stolen bases—Hoffman, (2,) Nichols, (2,) Thomas, (2,) Grey, Horner, (2,) McGrillis. Passed balls—Frederick, 2. Wild pitch—Rochelle. Hit by pitched ball—Horner, Patterson, Thomas. Double plays—McGrillis, Horner, and Rothfus; Rochelle, Callahan, and Fredericks.

AUSTRALIANS' GREAT BATTING.

Made 253 Runs Against New-Jersey Players.

The reputation of the Australian cricketers, acquired by their magnificent work in England this season, is not likely to suffer by their game in New-York. The local match started yesterday on the ground of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bergen Point, and so far the visitors are most decidedly ahead. Those who saw the match had no reason to feel disappointed. They saw the grand bowling of E. Jones, the Australians' most speedy trundler, and a splendid display of terrific hitting by the antipodeans. 253 runs having been made in three hours by the visitors.

The batting of the New-Jersey Athletic Club proved wretchedly weak, and, with the exception of Cobb and Tyers, none of the men showed good form, and ten of them were disposed of for nine runs. There is no way of accounting for this, unless the great reputation of the team had something to do with it. Jones is certainly a bowler to be feared, and his terrific pace and spin were the great feature of the match.

The Australian batsmen were on the offensive from the time they went to the wicket, and with the exception of S. E. Gregory, there was no steady play seen. The great object of all the men appeared to be to hit boundaries, and their total of 253 was compiled in just three hours, which must be reckoned as particularly fast scoring.

In order to give A. Gunn a place on the team, it was agreed by the Australians to play twelve men a side, and the game was commenced under these conditions. The New-Jerseys won the toss, and chose to bat first. The best they could do was 28 runs.

The Australians then ran up a total of 253. This leaves the New-Jerseys with 225 runs to make to save the single inning's defeat. This is considered an impossible task, and the New-Jerseys are quite likely to be disposed of for another small score. In this event, and in order that the spectators will have an opportunity of seeing the Australians at the bat, the visitors will go to the wickets for the second time.

The following is the score:

NEW-JERSEY ATHLETIC CLUB.

Tyers, b. McKibbin	10
C. J. Byers, b. McKibbin	2
C. P. Hurditch, b. McKibbin	7
M. R. Cobb, b. Jones	0
F. F. Kelly, c. Trumble, b. Jones	0
H. C. Wright, b. Jones	0
J. Adam, b. Jones	0
H. C. Clarke, b. Jones	2
F. C. Calder, b. Jones	0
W. D. Hickie, b. Jones	1
J. Forbes, b. Jones	0
A. Gunn, not out	2
Byes	1
Leg byes	1
Total	28

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Jones	42	4	6	8
McKibbin	40	2	20	8

AUSTRALIANS.

H. Trumble, c. Hurditch, b. Tyers	54
S. E. Gregory, l. b. w., b. Tyers	25
H. Donnan, c. Tyers, b. Cobb	21
T. R. McKibbin, b. Cobb	21
A. E. Johns, b. Cobb	4
G. H. S. Trott, c. Byers, b. Kelly	55
J. Darling, b. Calder	48
H. Graham, c. Tyers, b. Calder	0
E. Jones, run out	18
C. Hill, b. Kelly	13
C. J. Eady, not out	1
F. A. Iredale, b. Kelly	0
Byes	25
Leg byes	1
Total	258

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Cobb	120	4	68	3
Kelly	89	2	57	3
Clarke	10	0	18	0
Tyers	50	1	31	2
Adam	20	0	19	0
Calder	45	1	34	2

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

N. J.	4	10	20	21	21	21	21	23	25	28
Austral'ns.	87	88	104	112	141	211	211	211	243	253	258

INGRAHAM JOINS THE "PROS."

His Transfer Noted in the Bulletin of the Racing Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The most interesting announcement in the bulletin of the Racing Board this week is that C. C. Ingraham of Dixon, Ill., the crack amateur of the year, has been transferred to the professional class at his own request. Other items of interest to Eastern cyclists are as follows:

Suspended, Pending Investigation.—A. R. Ulp, Wellsburg, West Va.; John B. Corser, Allentown, Penn., and H. Burroughs, Vineland, N. J.

Suspended.—Thirty days, from Sept. 18, unsanctioned races, Louis Marsh, Farmington, Me.; thirty days, from Sept. 18; unsanctioned races, Russell Green, Herbert Gardner, Arthur Paulding, and W. S. Litchfield, Marshfield, Mass.; James Stockbridge, Ellsworth, Me.; Allie Higgins, Charles Rankin, S. I. Burns, George Miller, Charles Closson, and H. R. Pettingill, Bar Harbor, Me.

Suspension Removed.—Louis Gimm, Cleveland, Ohio.

Transferred to Professional Class.—A. N. Utter, Perry, N. Y., own request; James Stockbridge, Ellsworth, Me.; Allie Higgins, Bar Harbor, Me.; Arthur A. Jackson, Lynn, Mass.; L. S. Hall, Philadelphia; Fred Keller, Penn.; S. Hume, D. A. Jackson, L. R. Barnes, and F. Lamson, Syracuse; Charles Rankin, Bar Harbor, Me.; W. H. Dawson, Syracuse; C. C. Ingraham, Dixon, Ill.; Louis Marsh and Elmer J. Marston, Farmington, Me.; F. Wallington, Presque Isle, Me., and Louis Gimm, Cleveland.

Sanctions Granted—Sept. 26, O. S. Bunnell, Tioga, Philadelphia; Sept. 26, Columbia Athletic Club, Washington; Sept. 26, Erie Wanderers, Erie, Penn.; Sept. 25, Chestertown Cycle Club, Chestertown, Md.; Sept. 26, Hudson County Wheelmen, Jersey City; Oct. 8, Milton Driving Park and Fair Association, Milton, Mass.; Sept. 26, New-York Athletic Club, Travers Island, N. Y.; Sept. 24, Rensselaer Agricultural Society, Nassau, N. Y.; Sept. 29, Steuben County Agricultural Society, Bath, N. Y.; Oct. 3, Great Neck League, Great Neck, N. Y.; Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 1, Newton Agricultural Society, Newton, Mass.; Sept. 26, Westerly Baseball Company, Westerly, R. I.; Oct. 10, William Krafve, Worcester, Mass.; Oct. 6, Stafford Springs Agricultural Society, Stafford Springs, Conn.; Sept. 20, Milford Young Men's Christian Association, Milford, Mass.; Oct. 10, F. M. Dampman, Philadelphia; Oct. 3, Millville Wheelmen, Millville, N. J.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclist wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—An innovation in bicycle parades will be introduced in the lantern parade to be held in Brooklyn on Saturday evening. It will consist of pacemakers, whose duty it will be to maintain a steady, even pace, something generally lacking in an event of this sort. W. E. Fuller of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and Durbin B. Van Vleck of the Kings County Wheelmen have been selected as pacemakers. The following will serve as aides to the Grand Marshal: W. S. Bull, C. W. Long, Michael Furst, A. H. McGeehan, John J. Brady, A. C. Ruprecht, G. D. McKrell, F. S. Earl, R. J. Wulff, J. H. Horsley, C. W. Greene, J. W. Goldsmith, Edward Stevens, F. P. Mapes, J. O. Jones, John J. Barton, M. F. Pope, C. F. Nelson, Oliver Pearsall, and C. R. Banks.

—The entry list of the National circuit meet, to be held at Plainfield on Saturday, under the auspices of the Crescent Wheelmen, has closed with a choice lot of nominations by both amateurs and professionals. Prominent among the professionals entered are Bald, Cooper, Gardiner, Ziegler, Kiser, Murphy, Loughead, Allen, Clark, Mertens, Mosher, Kimball, Maddox, Hadfield, Church, McCurdy, and Shillenger. Among the amateurs are Ripley, Harrison, Lefferson, Dawson, Roome, Beam, and O'Connor. In the warming-up work yesterday, several of the "pros" rode quarters in better than 0:28, which speaks well for the condition of the track.

—President R. Lindsay Coleman of the Western Wheel Works and Col. Pope, President of the Pope Manufacturing Company, are both in town. The former, who is directing the policy of the next National cycle show, to be held in the Grand Central Palace in February, is enthusiastic over the prospects for the exhibition. Col. Pope, speaking of the approaching election, told a friend that if he thought Bryan would be elected he would immediately close down his factory.

—W. A. Barbeau, the young Riverside rider, who competed in his first race as a professional in Philadelphia on Tuesday night, captured fourth money in the one-mile handicap. Michael, the Welsh wonder, appeared in a two-mile exhibition, doing the distance in the very ordinary time of 4:25 4-5.

—William Austin and Louis Sisson, two Newport (R. I.) wheelmen, started from that city early yesterday morning for Chicago, bearing messages from Fort Adams to Fort Sheridan.

—Fred Titus will conduct a race meet for amateurs only at Olympia Park on Oct. 8.

Orange's Football Team.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 23.—The Orange Athletic Club has decided to put a strong football team in the field this Fall. Its make-up will be about the same as last year. Training has already begun in the club gymnasium and tennis building, and will be continued at night at the Orange Oval by electric light. Games are to be arranged with prominent college teams. Harvard T. Marshall, who several years ago was Orange's crack full back, but who has lately played in the line, will captain the team, and Lindley D. Varian will be the manager. Lulu Mohor, who has proved such a rock at centre in the past, will again fill that position, and will be supported by "Pop" Buell on the right, and by either "Billy" Vaughan or G. C. Lancon on the left. The tackles will be Marshall and Carl Sutphin. H. J. Koehler and Gilman Collamore will probably be the ends, although Kyle will try hard for one of these positions. De Hart will again be quarter back, and Cumming and W. B. Hopkins will be the half backs. Arthur C. Bird will play full back.

Princeton Football Games.

PRINCETON, Sept. 23.—The schedule of games to be played by the Princeton football team this season was made public by the management to-night. Eleven games are to be played, as follows: Oct. 3, Rutgers, at Princeton; Oct. 7, Lafayette, at Easton; Oct. 10, Lehigh, at Princeton; Oct. 14, Carlisle Indian School, at Princeton; Oct. 17, West Point, at West Point; Oct. 21, University of Virginia, at Princeton; Oct. 24, Pennsylvania State College, at Princeton; Oct. 28, Lawrenceville, at Princeton; Oct. 31, Cornell, at Princeton; Nov. 7, Harvard, at Cambridge; Nov. 21, Yale, at New-York.

Neel the Winner.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The final matches in the invitation tournament of the Wyandot Tennis Club were played yesterday. Carr Neel won, with Fischer and Larned tied for second place. The event of the afternoon was an exhibition double match between Fischer and George Wrenn on one side and the Neel brothers on the other. The Neel brothers lost. The following is a summary of yesterday's matches: Carr B. Neel beat Charles Chase, 6—2, 6—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Transactions at the Real Estate Salesroom and by Private Sale

—To-day's Offerings.

There were half a dozen foreclosure sales at the real estate salesroom, 111 Broadway. The attendance, however, was light and little interest was shown. In all cases except one, that of the Canal Avenue property, the purchasers were the plaintiffs in the actions. The Canal Avenue property went to the second mortgagee.

Messrs. Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold to Messrs. George E. Gates & Co., for $29,100, he property on the east side of Canal Avenue, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 200 by 107.89 to the Mott Haven Canal, by 200 by 107.82, with rights of way, &c. There was due on judgment $28,083.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold to the plaintiff, Henry E. Stephens, for $20,281, 569 West End Avenue, west side, 15 by 100, five-story basement dwelling. There was due on judgment, $2,942, and there was a prior mortgage of $17,000.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold to Messrs. Denis J. Dwyer and William Haigh for $14,725, 426 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 19 by 99.11, a three-story basement stone-front dwelling. There was due on judgment, $6,082.

Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold to Amuletta H. Hudson, for $12,200, 10 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 17.8½ by 100.11, a three-story basement stone-front dwelling. There was due on judgment $13,044.

Mr. Frank Yoran sold to William W. Johnson and John Jardine, for $26,000, 54 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 17.1 by 101, a five-story brick flat. There was due on judgment $26,062.

Mr. William Kennelly sold the leasehold of the block front on the south side of Fifty-first Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, 41.7 by 158.11½, and 56.2 by 157.10, to John W. Baird and others, plaintiffs, for $11,000.

Mr. John Ruddell, Jr., has sold for Mrs. Todd, for about $23,000, the three-story Indiana limestone front dwelling 421 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 18 by 56 and extension 99.11.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Messrs. James A. Frame & Son to Mr. John J. Mitchell the four-story limestone and brick dwelling 9 West Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 58 by extension by 100.5.

The following sales are announced to be held at noon to-day at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, J. S. Potter, referee, Front Street, south side, 75 feet west of Jackson Street, 50 by 140 to South Street by 25 by 70 by 25 by 70, two and three story brick buildings; also, 83 Jackson Street, west side, 35.8 feet south of Front Street, 19.10 by 75, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $17,882.

By Philip A. Smyth, auction sale, 340, 342, 344, and 346 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 158.4 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11 each, four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations were filed with the Building Department yesterday:

No. 512 West Sixteenth Street, plan for a one-story brick office by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, owner, Calvin Tomkins of 32 Liberty Street, lessee; cost, $750.

No. 223 East Tenth Street, plans for a five-story and basement brick flat, by Joseph L. Buttenwieser of 237 East Sixtieth Street, owner; cost, $27,000.

Nos. 302 and 304 Avenue A, plans for a one-story brick and frame shed, by the Brower estate, owner, John Leonard of 450 West Street, lessee; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,210 First Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick and stone hotel and tenement, by A. W. Wolner of 125 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $15.

No. 793 First Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement, by the David Jones estate of 625 Sixth Avenue, owner, Charles Schnabel, lessee; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 23.

102D ST, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100x irregular; John Wilt to Rose Hyman..... $1

LENOX AV, e s, 66.10 ft n of 126th St, 16.6x75; Merritt H. Smith and wife to Mary A. Smith, ½ part..... 1

BENSON ST, s s, e one-half of Lot 85, map of Melrose, South; Horace Alling and wife to Thomas L. Rollo..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas L. Rollo and wife to George S. Daniels..... 1

183D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 150x100; the Northern Improvement Company to Michael J. McDermott..... 15,200

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 89; George W. Silberhorn and wife to William A. Miles Company 18,000

89TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Central Park West, 87x100.8; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Paul R. Towne..... 200

57TH ST, n s, 163.5 ft w of Avenue A, 18.6x100.4; Henrietta Levy to John N. Haas and wife..... 1

LOT 486, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor and wife to Michael McDonough 800

LOTS 107 and 108, Block C, map of property of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John J. Snyder..... 1

CATHARINE ST, n w s, n e one-half of Lot 290, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to George Hill. 2,000

LOT 82, map of Undercliffe Terrace; David B. Levy to Ephraim B. Levy..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 89.2 ft w of Wales Av, 51x91.10x irregular and adjoining, property; Annie Haenschen to Margaret Haenschen 5,000

DAWSON ST, s s, 90 ft w of Leggett Av, 25x100; Frederick McCarthy and wife to Abel Davis and wife..... 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 174.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 38x115; Frederick Rohrs and wife to Mary Schafer, (correction deed)..... 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 174.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 10x115; Mary Schafer to August F. Bollenbacher 7,000

62D ST, s s, 40 ft w of Madison Av, 16x100.5; John M. Toucey and wife to Donald B. Toucey..... 1

SETON AV, e s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Adelle Axelrad to Margaretha Roll 450

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Sheriff St, ½ part, 25x75; Michael Fay and wife to William Stacom 1

STANTON AND WILLETT STS, s e corner, 25x75, ½ part; William Stacom and wife to Michael Fay..... 1

5TH ST, s s, Lot 75, map of Unionport, 108x205; Henry J. Wehman to Rosa Wehman 1

9TH ST, Lot 183, same map, 100x216; William Springstead and others to James Y. Allen 3,500

LOT 87, map of Westchester Terrace, 25x123.11x25.1x123.7; Albert G. Hegewald to Catharine Duane 300

18TH ST, s w corner of Avenue E, 216x108, Unionport; Joseph Newman and others to David L. Gluck..... 1,800

LOT 488, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor and wife to Michael McDonough 1,000

LOT 1, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor and wife to same..... 1

Recorded Leases.

EGGERS, George W., to James M. Wagner; 119 West 101st St, 3 years..... $900

ROSENTHAL, Isaac, and another to James Lynch; s e corner of 8th Av and 118th St, 4 2-3 years.....$1,650 to 1,850

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLAN, James Y., and wife to Lucy Webber; s s of 9th St and n s of 8th St, Lot 138, map of Unionport, 3 years.. $2,000

BOGGS, William, and wife to Edward Mitchell, trustee of George H. Woolsey; 204 West 21st St, 3 years..... 10,000

BAERLEIN, Lottie and Solomon, to Minnie R. S. Cornell; s s of 95th St, 160 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 14,000

BARD, George W., and Madge M., to George Lier; n e s of Kossuth Av, Lot 36, map of South Washingtonville, 3 years 458

BOLLENBACKER, August F., and wife to the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association of New-York; e s of Eagle Av, 174.9 ft n of Westchester Av, installments 1,000

CAMPBELL, David, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s e corner of 76th St and Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 2,000

CLOUGHERTY, Mumnica, to Mary McGurl; n s corner of Green Av and Mapes Av, 1 10-12 years..... 100

DAVIS, Abel, and wife to Frederick McCarthy; s s of Dawson St, 90 ft w of Leggett Av, installments..... 2,200

GWYER, Francis R. and Frederick S., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 332 Lexington Av, 1 year..... 15,000

GLUCK, David L., to Joseph Newman and Martin Dannenfelder; s s of 18th St, Lot 818, map of Unionport, 3 years..... 900

HARRELL, Claudius E., to Jackson Holland; 314 5th Av, (lease,) 7 months..... 5,887

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Newest Decorative Schemes.
Factory Prices.

HOLZAPFEL, Henrietta, to Emma Massey; 8 Delancey St, 1½ years..... 1,000

HENNESSEY, William, and wife to the Harlem Savings Bank of New-York; n s of 184th St, 153.6 ft w of Washington Av, 1 year..... 2,500

LIEBERMAN, Gustav, and wife to Samuel Stelher; n s of 72d St, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 2 years..... 3,600

LAWTON, Newbury D., and wife to the trustees of Gustav Schwab; e s of Trinity Av, 391.2 ft n of 165th St, 3 years.. 5,500

MELA, Ferdinand H., and wife to Jacob Hirsh; 708 Broadway, (lease,) 6 months. 50,000

McGUIRE, Thomas, to Isaac Butler, guardian of Isaac R. B. Arnow; Lots 367 and 368, map of McGraw estate, 3 years 4

MILLER, Emilia, to William M. Kingsland; w s of Amsterdam Av, 75.5 ft n of 62d St, 5 years..... 16,000

McDERMOTT, Michael J., to the Northern Improvement Company; n s of 183d St, 75 ft e of Park Av East, (six mortgages,) 3 years..... 10,200

SAME to same; s s of 183d St, 49.9 ft e of Park Av East, (two mortgages,) 3 years 3,400

SMITH, Annie J., to Carrie H. Wells; s s of 24th St, 360 ft e of 10th Av, (lease,) 3 years 500

REIMERS, Mary, to Georgiana Taylor; s s of 147th St, 233 ft w of 11th Av, installments 500

SIMON, Adolph, and wife to Adolph Pavel; 97 Avenue C, 2 years..... 1,500

SWANY, Arthur A. and Annie R., to Joseph Hindley, trustee for Hanford Smith; s s of Tremont Av, 250.8 ft w of Prospect Av, 1 year..... 15,000

SCHNEIDER, Catharine J., to Isaac Butler; s w s of Ferris Place; Lots 26 and 27, map of heirs of Capt. C. Ferris, 3 years 1,600

SIMON, Adolph, and wife to Adolph Pavel; 97 Avenue C, 2 years..... 1,500

WILLIAMS, Mary E., to Gustav Scales; s s of 46th St, 808.9 ft e of 8th Av, lease 3,250

WAGNER, William G., and wife to Edward Goldschmidt; s w corner of 1st Av and 33d St, 1 year 5,000

MILES, William A., & Co. to George W. Silberhorn; 89 Chrystie St, 5 years.... 15,000

WEBB, Julia, to the East River Savings Institution; 322 East 65th St, 1 year..... 4,000

WILKINSON, James, and wife to Frederick C. McDonald; s e corner of Welch St and Webster Av, 3 years..... 4,000

SAME to Susan B. Nelson; same property, 3 years 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Jared W., to Frederick A. Snow.. $1

GOLDSCHMIDT, Edward, to trustees of Samuel B. H. Judah, (two assignments). 2

HIRSH, Jacob, to Nathan Kahn..... 21,000

MEAD, Cornelius, to Carrie K. Levy.... 1

POTTER, Howard, to James C. Brown.. 1

ROSE, Hudson P., to Louisa S. Upson, (five assignments) 2,035

TAYLOR, Georgiana, to Michael Casey... 500

THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Sophia T. F. Randolph.... 8,000

TODD, Judson S., to the Continental Trust Company of New-York 1

WISSEMAN, Henry, as administrator of Anna M. Hanan, to Henry Wisseman, as guardian of Frederick H. Wisseman.. 1

Lis Pendens.

VALENTINE AV, w s, 50 ft s of Central Av, 50x100; Burnside Av, n w corner of Tiebout Av, runs n w 83.7 ft to centre line of Central Av x s 19 ft to Tiebout Av x s w on curve to beginning, and Tiebout Av, s w corner of Central Av, 50x100; Edward P. Schell and others, executors of Josephine L. Feyton, against Emma J. Holder, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x100; William E. Dodge against Frank S. Baldwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

116TH ST, 110 West; Justus L. Bulkley and another, trustees, against Edward J. Halligan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

142D ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Augusta A. Roby against Thomas J. Kelly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

97TH ST, n s, 151.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16x100.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Benjamin F. Romaine, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

86TH ST, n s, 62.3 ft e of Madison Av, 51x100.8; William M. Kingsland against Edward Klipatrick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

129TH ST, s e corner of 8th Av, 100x49.11; Frank Roche against Seth M. Milliken and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

133D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Louis Stern against Orville C. Alling, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

2D AV, n e corner of 1st St, 81.6x75.9x67.4x84.4; David L. Einstein against Charles Althof and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 118th St, 125x125; Harlem River Lumber & Woodworking Company against Thomas F. White, owner and contractor..... $3,700

SAME property; Landon & Co., against same 567

MORRIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of Lincoln St, 25x100; Adam F. Dienst & Co. against Ralph Mazziotta and wife, owners, and Robert Pickens, contractor..... 50

BROADWAY, 736; Edward Debrunner against Amund Johnsen, owner, and Hornum & Holly, contractors..... 450

POPLAR ST, s s, 300 ft e of Forest Av, —x—; Robert Moore against Ole Omstead and E. Bailey, owners and contractors... 78

TRINITY AV, 986; Paul G. Decker against Mrs. Woodmansey, owner and contractor, and William Sands, contractor.... 303

56TH ST, 342 and 344 West; Clarence C. Sibley against Theodore C. Gross, owner, and George Van Orden, contractor.... 375

SAME property; William H Stafford against Theodore C. Gross, owner and contractor 600

8D AV, 1,279 to 1,285, and 208 East 74th St, s e corner; Schnatz & Massoth against Henry H. Jackson, executor of Jackson estate, owners, and James R. Breen & Son, contractor, and Thornton Brothers, sub-contractors..... 5,315

70TH ST, 276 to 280 West; Robert M. Skinner against Walter E. Thompson, owner, and Thomas J. Brennan, contractor 275

TREMONT and Clinton Avs, s e corner, 40x60; Ernest Noack against the Metropolitan Building Company, owner, and Thomas McElrath..... 53

WALTON AV, w s, 200 ft n of 161st St, 162x325; Niagara Radiator Company against Patrick J. Hanson, owner, and Cogan & Wilkins, contractors..... 97

STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division.

SARATOGA, Sept. 23.—In the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, to-day, the following causes were argued:

No. 56—William J. McCann, respondent, vs. The City of Albany, appellant.—Argued by Countryman & Dubois for respondent, John A. Delehanty for appellant.

No. 61—Hiram P. Porter and Orin S. Lawrence, respondents, vs. The Ducey Lumber Company, appellant.—Argued by J. P. Kellas for respondents, J. C. Saunders for appellant.

No. 68—Diadana Young, appellant, vs. The Town of MacComb, respondent.—Argued by Malby & Lucey for appellant, Conger & Orvis for respondent.

Calendar for Thursday, Sept. 24: Nos. 127, 48, 63, 73, 74, 45, 60, 75.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russel, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 8486, 8692, 8639. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Friday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Monday, Sept. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bookstaver, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Daly, J.—No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

At 2:30 P. M.: Estate of Joseph C. Brush. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Isaac Springer, John Lechthaler. At 2 P. M.: Bridget Grady.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. At 10:30 A. M.: No. 1110—Will of John B. Haskin. No. 1204—Will of Lena Sexauer.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, CJ.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Sage vs. Lockman—Charles H. Russell.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Boehm vs. Shea—Augustus C. Brown. Matter of Connolly Company—Samuel Greenbaum.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Matter of Andereya—Benjamin Hoffman.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—William H. Williams et al. vs. William A. Murray—James C. Spencer.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Shoel Permut vs. Morris Doorkin—Jacob Marks.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Goodrich, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbot, S.—The will of Margaret Jowhill. The accounting in the estates of Sarah B. Gibbs, John Cooper, Edward W. Phillips, Martin Joyce, Ann Glynn, Wilhelmina Smith, Patrick Donnelly, Catharine Oldrin, Hugh J. Duffy, Gustavus A. Smith, Thomas S. Spencer. The probate of heirship of George Gorschina. The administration of Valeria Johnson. The estates of Charles J. Moran and Jacob Goodhue. The transfer tax of Irad Downs.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—THE RICHARDS COMPANY.—The Richards Company, women's outfitters at 58 West Twenty-third Street, was attached yesterday for $35,224, all of which was obtained on the ground that it is a New-Jersey corporation. The first attachment was obtained by Erdman, Levy & Mayer for $224. Dayton, Dunphy & Swift obtained an attachment for $10,000 in favor of the Seventh National Bank on a demand note, and the other attachments were obtained by the Third National Bank for $15,000 and the Danbury National Bank for $10,000, all on notes. The business was started there in September, 1885, by S. W. Richards and G. Landsberg as a partnership, with a capital, it was said, of $7,500. The business was successful, and in July, 1893, it was turned into a stock company, with a capital stock of $100,000. In March, 1895, the personnel of the company was reorganized, and several new men went into the company as stockholders. S. W. Richards continued as President, Frank H. La Pierre became Secretary and Treasurer, and the following persons became Directors: James B. Dill, William Silver, and Frank D. Wilsey. The company did a large business in everything for women's wear, dry goods, fancy goods, cloaks, suits, underwear, hosiery, &c. Mr. Shrier, the manager, when asked concerning the attachments, said the company had felt the effects of the financial stringency, was unable to borrow any more money, and the banks had shut down on their loans. During the Summer months business was dull, only enough to meet running expenses, and when the Fall trade began the company could not borrow any money to meet maturing obligations, and would not renew the paper. The liabilities are $110,000, nominal assets $150,000, and actual assets probably $75,000. Besides the nominal assets there are $100,000 other assets not available unless the buines goes on. The company has spent in all $150,000 for advertising, and the name "Richards" was known all over the United States. A speedy settlement is expected, so that the business can go on without interruption.

—H. DUMOIS & CO.—Schedules of H. Dumois & Co., shipping and commission merchants, importers of West India fruits at 41 South Street and in Cuba, show liabilities of $243,870, nominal assets of $81,529, and actual assets of $6,766. The great difference between the nominal and actual assets is due to the fact that nearly all the assets are in Cuba in possession of either army. They own the Banes Railway, nominally valued at $240,000, and a half interest in a 40,000-acre banana plantation at Banes, Cuba, nominally valued at $300,000, the actual values of which are blank. They also have a large amount of accounts due from parties in Cuba, which are uncollectible on account of the war there. These parties had banana plantations, but had to abandon them and they are now in the hands of the insurgent army.

—EDWIN P. HARLOW.—Edwin P. Harlow, book subscription agent at 141 East Twenty-fifth Street, made an assignment yesterday to John F. McClure, giving a preference for $5,360 to the S. S. McClure Company for books and magazines sold to him. He has been in this line of business several years.

—MORRIS DVORKIN AND SPOEL PERMUT.—Jacob Marks was yesterday appointed receiver of the shoe store at 121 Allen Street carried on by Morris Dvorkin and Spoel Permut, by Judge Truax, both partners having sued for a receiver.

—NEW-YORK STRAWBOARD COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday received three more executions against the New-York Strawboard Company of 65 Crosby Street, aggregating $4,058 in favor of Lizzie M. Cook.

Out of Town.

—BELL ISLAND HEMATITE IRON COMPANY.—The Bell Island Hematite Iron Mine, near St. John's, N. F., employing 300 men, which sells most of its output in Baltimore, closed yesterday for twelve months owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in the United States.

—E. R. GRAVES & CO.—E. R. Graves & Co. assigned Tuesday as a result of an execution. They were the largest installment house in Columbus, Ohio. Assets about $50,000; liabilities, $28,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

AUFENANGER, William, and Charles Schwarm—Henry Wellbrock and others.. $1,175

BALARD, Augustine—J. Balard 118

BENJAMIN, Zella—E. Bach and others. 247

BLUMAUER, Simon, and Samuel F. and Marcus A. Myers—Leopold Stern and others 1,800

SAME—Same 1,405

BOEMERMANN, Herman—H. Wellbrock and others 121

BOHM, Rudolph—Bertha Boswald, as administratrix, &c. 3,230

BONNER, Thomas, and Frederick Van Court—P. Delany and another 4,510

BRADLEY, Charles W.—James S. Leeds.. 2,743

BRAVERMAN, Isidor and Marcus—H. W. Bischof 854

BRENNAN, Edward R.—A. J. Jacob.... 886

BURNS, William J.—J. M. Biggert..... 89

CLEMENT, Anna M.—H. Berghorn..... 76

COHN, Louise A.—J. B. Kaiser..... 104

CONWAY, Benjamin F.—D. M. Smith.... 145

COOK, Frederick—C. E. Vandercook.... 94

CORCORAN, John—R. C. Eddy..... 54

DITTMAN, John H.—Theodore Van Raden and another 178

DODD, John C.—Reuben Isaacs, (two judgments) 790

DONOHUE, Thomas, and another—N. Meyer 78

ENOS, Benjamin H.—E. P. Hatch..... 82

FERGUSON, William P.—A. L. Purves.... 84

FUCHS, Charles—H. Herrmann..... 483

GARDINER, Henry D.—F. Lindinger..... 284

GILLESPIE, Michael—Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company..... 62

GINSBURG, Isaac—The H. B. Claflin Company 236

GOODWIN, James L.—W. J. Merritt..... 183

HALBERT, Albert L.—J. R. Collins..... 70

HAM, James E.—The Pope Manufacturing Company 63

HANSEN, Peter—George Mehrtens..... 278

HERNSHEIM, Louis—R. G. Dun and others 135

HICKOK, Charles H.—A. Dolge and others 98

HILTON, Albert B.—William C. Taylor.. 1,967

JENSEN, Thorwald B.—P. Wirsing..... 159

JEVERS, Richard W.—Henry L. Sanford and another..... 285

JORALEMON, Walter—H. W. Eaton, as assignee 43

KENNELLY, Courtney W.—William Taylor 279

KERWIN, Patrick H.—The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company 267

LANGWORTHY, Genevieve H.—J. W. Hoey 93

LAVERY, John—C. Boege and another.... 215

LICHTENSTEIN, Sophia—I. Stern and others 308

LIEDER, William J.—Thomas J. Gleason. 80

LINDHEIM, Moses—The Germania Bank of New-York 297

SAME and Emanuel Ledered—Same..... 286

LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION—M. Blum and others 63

MARTIN, Charles G.—C. Lowen 332

MERRITT, John D.—F. O. Pierce 110

MOULDS, John J.—H. W. Eaton, as assignee 96

NEW-YORK STRAWBOARD COMPANY—Lizzie M. Cook, (three judgments).... 4,058

O'REILLY, Thomas—Thomas F. Donohue and others 127

PALUMBO, Theodore—P. Alvino 283

PELLETREAU, Arthur M.—W. & J. Sloane 168

PENE, Francis X.—Frederick W. Jahl... 549

PURCELL, Stephen—F. O. Pierce 121

REHILL, Joseph C., and another—R. S. Russell and another 48

REICH, Josef—L. Wolfsky 50

REICHMAN, William—Snow, Church & Co. 44

RING, G. Lewis—Henry Wellbrock..... 867

ROTH, Joshua J.—Bank of the Metropolis. 233

RUHLE, Herman S.—J. Haffen and another 243

SCHACK, William K.—J. L. Dumont and others 78

SCHMIEGELOW, Edmund—H. Wellbrock and others 424

SHAVER, George F.—E. N. Doll..... 442

SINNITT, James P.—Same 213

SMITH, Charles W.—H. W. Eaton, assignee, &c. 46

SMITH, Dora, and another—F. Capobianco. 71

SOMERS, William H.—D. D. Stevens.... 104

STAHL, Franz—Dorothea Wolff..... 248

STERN, Louis, and another—J. Lobenstein 226

STIER, Julius J.—A. Eldenbenz 70

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—Henry Graham 1,121

THE MERCURY PRINTING COMPANY—E. C. Smith and others, (three judgments) 460

THE PROGRESSIVE PUBLISHING Company—The American Type Founders Company 147

TOPPING, William A.—Henry Stern and others 885

VAN BRUNT, Cornelius—The National Bank of North America of New-York.. 2,162

VOGEL, Henry—Charles E. Pell and another 1,110

WEILBACHER, Herman R., and William M. Waterbury—Cora Morris 219

WEYMAN, Minnie, as administratrix—J. F. Wittemann and another 24

WILLIAMS, Harvey C.—F. H. Dodd and others 50

WILLIAMS, Joseph H. H.—H. B. Kirk and others 95

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair and slightly warmer, westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, generally fair, slightly warmer, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except in southern portion, local showers, brisk northeasterly winds, warmer in northern portion. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, slightly warmer, easterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southeasterly. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, warmer, southerly winds. INDIAN TERRITORY, OKLAHOMA, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair and warmer, fresh and brisk southwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, INDIANA, and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair and warmer, fresh and brisk southwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, followed by showers Thursday night, warmer, brisk to high southwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair and warmer during the day, brisk to high southerly winds. IOWA, fair and warmer Thursday, probably showers Thursday night, brisk and high southerly winds. KANSAS, probably fair and warmer Thursday, threatening weather Thursday night, southwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, fair in the morning, probably local showers in the evening or night, southwesterly winds, warmer in eastern portion, cooler in western portion. MINNESOTA, increasing cloudiness, probably local showers Thursday afternoon or night, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, cooler Thursday night. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, increasing cloudiness, probably local showers Thursday or Thursday night, winds shifting to westerly, cooler. COLORADO, fair, preceded by showers in northern portion, winds shifting to northwesterly. WYOMING and MONTANA, local showers in eastern portion, fair in western portion, northwesterly winds, cooler in Eastern Montana.

Signals are displayed on Lakes Superior and Pepin, and at Escanaba, Frankfort, Mackinaw, and Alpena sections.

Cyclist Robbed and Beaten.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 23.—Henry Willard, forty-five years old, of Brooklyn, while riding his bicycle on the Jericho Road at Queens last night, was stopped by highwaymen. A pistol was pointed at his head, and he was made surrender his watch and 50 cents. He was then beaten and left in the road. He was found by Contractor Bouker and Henry Strang, who chased the highwaymen and caught them near Hollis. The watch and money were in their possession. They said they were Michael Hogan and Edward Kearny of East Boston. Both are locked up awaiting an examination.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

72d Street,
Opposite Riverside Drive.
ELEGANTLY FINISHED HIGH-STOOP HOUSE
25x62x102.
The last unsold of five completed last Fall. Inspection invited.
Owner, HENRY F. COOK, Architect,
264 Columbus Av.

FOR SALE CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—47 West 83d St.; half block from Central Park; cozy three-story high-stoop and basement brick and stone trim private dwelling, handsomely decorated; modern plumbing and gas fixtures; price, $23,500; make terms to suit. Apply at 49 West 83d St.

A—THREE HANDSOME HOUSES
35, 37, AND 39 WEST 69TH ST.
American Basements. Elegantly finished throughout. Inspection invited.
Owner, HENRY F. COOK, Architect.
264 Columbus Av., Cor. 72d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, PARK AVE. & 62D STREET.
ABSOLUTE FIREPROOF.
SEVERAL CHOICE APARTMENTS TO RENT, WELL LIGHTED, VENTILATED, AND HANDSOMELY DECORATED, AND WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
J. C. WHITNEY, 346 BROADWAY,
N. Y. LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING.

"THE FLORENCE,"
105 TO 109 EAST 18TH ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
To lease—Apartments furnished or unfurnished; hardwood cabinet finish; all outside, sunny rooms. One apartment for housekeeping to sublet at reduced rent.
CUISINE FIRST CLASS.
ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT.

THE WASHINGTON,
NO. 29 WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST.
Desirable apartments to let, unfurnished, from October 1st.
Apply to Superintendent, or
Douglas Robinson & Co.,
55 LIBERTY STREET.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET, Consisting of two, three, or four rooms.
CUMBERLAND,
Broadway, 22d St., and 5th Av.
Elevator all night; steam heat; gas & service free. Meals served in rooms if desired.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

No. 201 West 54th St., corner 7th Av.
Corner apartments to let; 8 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hot water supply. Apply to janitor on premises, or to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

Mason, 6-12 East 58th St.,
Close to 5th Av. and Central Park.
Large, light apartment.
Hard-wood trimmed; elevator all night.
Rent, $1,500.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

IN THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1, 1896, on personal application or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

THE BENEDICK,
No. 80 East Washington Square.
Attractive bachelor apartments to rent; fireproof building.
CHAS. S. BROWN, 59 LIBERTY ST.

THE LIVINGSTON, 126 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR Irving Place.—Eight rooms from Oct. 1. Janitor.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.—For two years, at $2,200 per annum, to a responsible tenant, the handsome four-story house No. 971 Madison Av., southeast corner of 76th St.; 26.8 feet front. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. (5310)

WILL RENT VERY CHEAP; THE HANDSOME dwelling at southeast corner West End Av. and 99th St; excellent location. Caretaker or Owner, 128 Broadway, Room 2.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNSTONE dwelling to let; magnificently and completely furnished; 63d St., near 5th Av.; rent, $4,500; to private family only.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE IROQUOIS,
79 West 91st St.; reduced rents; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; private hall; newly decorated; only two left; $30, $35; also two handsomely furnished, $50, $40.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 9 ROOMS, bath, and butler's pantry, 330 East 17th St., corner, 50 feet front, overlooking Stuyvesant Square. Apply to janitor.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—LARGE PRIVATE STABLE TO LET; SIZE, 25x87 feet; has 10 stalls and 6 rooms; 52d St., near 5th Av.; rent moderate; possession Nov. ember 1st, 1890.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS will be held from Sept. 28th to Oct. 3d, beginning each day at 9:30 A. M.
MATRICULATION AND REGISTRATION begin Sept. 30th.
THE ACADEMIC YEAR commences on Monday, Oct. 5th.
SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.
Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 30th.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS,

THE BROOKLYN CONVENTION

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS TO NAME A FULL STATE TICKET.

Committeemen Arrived in This City Yesterday—No Gubernatorial Candidate Yet Selected—Prominent Men Who Have Been Considered Do Not Care to Run—Ex-Gov. Flower Will Not Attend the Convention—Many Favor Him.

Members of the State Committee of the National Democratic Party began to arrive in this city yesterday as the advance guard of those who will attend the convention in Brooklyn to-night. A meeting of the committee will be held this morning, it is expected, at which the programme for the convention will be mapped out.

Among the sound-money men who were in the city yesterday no doubt was expressed that the convention would nominate a third candidate for Governor.

There has been some canvassing of the situation by Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany, Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, Henry A. Richmond of Buffalo, George Foster Peabody, and others, who have been here.

Charles F. Bishop of Buffalo, who has been twice elected Mayor of that city, has been a prominent figure in the recent discussions of candidates. Mr. Bishop, it was said yesterday, had sent word that he did not desire to be a candidate. Some of the leaders here sent messages to him urging him to reconsider this determination.

Ex-Senator John J. Linson of Kingston was also spoken of yesterday as a possible candidate. Mr. Linson has been for years a friend of Senator Hill. He was a member of the Statutory Revision Commission when Mr. Hill was Governor.

"It would be wise," said one sound-money Democrat to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, "if a candidate could be named who was not closely identified with the anti-snapper movement. Senator Linson would be more acceptable than some of the men who have been so prominent as anti-organization men during the last two or three years.

"The convention might have nominated John Boyd Thacher if he had not made the declaration that he will support Bryan and Sewall. Now, it will not consider his name for a minute."

Ex-Gov. Flower will not be at the convention. He said yesterday that he was going to Watertown for a brief vacation. Later in the campaign he may make some speeches for sound money, possibly in the Western States, he said.

A rumor from Albany was published yesterday that ex-Gov. Flower might accept the nomination at the hands of the convention to-night.

"No," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "I can be of more use elsewhere. My name will not be presented. I could not accept the nomination if it were offered to me."

The convention will be held in the Academy of Music, on Montague Street. Hundreds of seats will be at the service of the public.

Justice Bradley Withdraws.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 23.—A local sound-money man is said to have received a letter to-day from Justice George B. Bradley of Corning in which he states that he is highly flattered at the suggestion of his name for nomination for Governor, but that he cannot permit it to be used, and that he could not accept if nominated. It is said a constitutional objection had men to do with influencing Justice Bradley's decision. Now that he has withdrawn, most of the local delegates to Brooklyn favor ex-Gov. Flower.

MR. SIMMONS ON THE ISSUES.

Why the Bank President Favors the Republican Candidate.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Loan Committee of the New-York Clearing House, defined yesterday his political opinions and intentions.

"It is understood, Mr. Simmons," said a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "that you favor the election of McKinley and Hobart."

"Yes. In the language of another, 'I am a Democrat, but not a revolutionist.' I am unalterably opposed to the absurd ideas advocated by the Populists, and as the Populists and Anarchists controlled the Democratic Convention at Chicago and formulated a platform that is anti-Democratic and un-American in every one of its planks, I have concluded that there is only one course for me to pursue in this emergency, and that is to place patriotism above partisanship, and vote for the candidates who represent law, order, and the honest payment of honest debts. While I do not wholly agree with many of the views entertained by Mr. McKinley on protection, I recognize that the great issue before the people in this canvass is the money question, and as the Republican Party is in favor of sound money, I feel that it is my patriotic duty to do everything that I can to save the country's honor by voting for McKinley and Hobart."

"What course are you likely to pursue with reference to the ticket recently nominated by Democrats at Buffalo?"

"Mr. Thacher, the nominee for Governor, is undoubtedly a gentleman of culture and refinement, but he has publicly declared that he will vote for Bryan and Sewall, although professing opposition to the Chicago platform, which platform the convention that nominated him indorses without reservation. Bryan and Sewall represent the principles of the Chicago platform, and I cannot understand how any intelligent and patriotic man can vote for them and at the same time repudiate the platform upon which they stand. Such a position is ludicrously illogical and absurd, and I will not support a candidate who undertakes to hoodwink the public by any such ridiculous and contemptible straddle. As the situation now stands, there is nothing left for the honest-money Democrats of this State to do but to rebuke this political tomfoolery by voting for Frank S. Black, the Republican nominee for Governor."

JERSEY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Prominent Men Named by National Democratic State Committee.

The Executive Committee of the National Democratic State Committee of New-Jersey met yesterday at the Palmer and Buckner headquarters in Jersey City, and named the Presidential Electors to be voted for in November.

They are Ashbel Green of Englewood, James J. Bergen of Somerville, Thomas P. Curlev of Camden, Gardner H. Cain of Trenton, Richard V. Lindabury of Elizabeth, Carman F. Randolph of Morristown, William P. Ellery of Hackensack, Eugene Vanderpool of Newark, Nelson J. H. Edge of Jersey City, and Samuel M. Williams of Roselle.

They will be nominated by petition, the sound-money Democrats never having voted as a party before.

RETURN OF RICHARD CROKER.

Said that He May Be Aboard the Steamship Germanic.

That Richard Croker is going to take an active interest in the Fall campaign was emphasized by the fact that there were many inquiries among politicians yesterday about his return to this country.

It was reported on good authority last night that he had already sailed from the other side, and that he was expected to arrive to-day on the steamship Germanic.

Dr. Jenkins, who corresponds with Mr. Croker frequently, was seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He would not deny that Mr. Croker might be on the Germanic, but said: "The last letter I received from Mr. Croker, which, by the way, contained no reference to political matters, said that he expected to arrive here on the St. Louis, which would sail from Southampton Oct. 3, and was due here on Friday, Oct. 9."

North Siders to Hear Mr. Vroom.

Edward Vroom will deliver an address on the money question under the auspices of the North Side Republican Club at Urbach's Hall, the date to be announced later. This will be the first big trans-Harlem Republican mass meeting. Although Mr. Vroom had considerable experience on the lecture platform prior to his adopting the stage as a profession, he will on this occasion make his first political speech.

BANK MESSENGER'S SUICIDE.

A Reprimand Apparently Impelled the Young Man to Self-Destruction.

Joseph R. Harrison, twenty-six years old, a messenger in the Mount Morris Bank, was found dead yesterday morning in the basement of his father's house, at 28 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The only excuse for the young man's suicide seems to be that he had been chastised for a little dereliction of duty at the bank, where he had been employed about seven years. So far as known, he had no evil habits and no love affairs.

Harrison's arrangements for self-destruction had been carefully planned. He had seated himself on a clothes hamper and had tied a rope around his waist to hold his body in an upright position. Then he fired the fatal shot, and the revolver, with one chamber empty, was found grasped in his right hand. The young man had evidently been dead several hours when the body was discovered by one of the servants. He left a note addressed to his father, but the letter would not divulge the contents of the letter. He simply said that his son had stated that he was tired of life and had determined to kill himself.

Found Dead in His Studio.

Augustus F. Wachs, a German, fifty-one years old, a photographer at 1,536 Third Avenue, and who lived at 223 East Eighty-eighth Street, was found lying unconscious on the floor of his photographic studio on Tuesday night. His wife, who, alarmed at his absence from home, went to the studio at 10 o'clock, found her husband insensible. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died shortly before noon without having regained consciousness. The police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station reported that his death was due to an overdose of morphine, which they said he was in the habit of taking when attacked by heart disease, from which he had suffered for years. His wife and daughters denied yesterday that this was the case, and it was said at the Presbyterian Hospital that the indications were that death was due to apoplexy. Whether morphine had anything to do with his death will be determined by the autopsy.

Suicide by Shooting.

Truxton Taylor, sixty years old, shot himself at his home, 2,779 Eighth Avenue, yesterday morning, and died almost instantly. Taylor had been out of work for several months and had become despondent. He lived but a few minutes after the shot was fired and gave no explanation for his attempt to end his life.

Hanged Herself on the Day She Wed.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Ahira H. Rose, wife of a jeweler, hanged herself today. The rope was attached to a door knob, and she was compelled to assume almost a prostrate position to produce strangulation. Her age was forty-eight, and today was her twenty-first wedding anniversary. She was mentally unbalanced, and had once been an inmate of an asylum for the insane.

Richest Man in Guthrie Shot Himself.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—John Daniels, the wealthiest man in Guthrie, Oklahoma, committed suicide at his home last night by shooting himself through the heart. For several days Mr. Daniels had been threatened with fever. It is supposed that mental derangement from long watching and approaching illness were responsible for the suicide. Both Mrs. Daniels and son are now very low with typhoid fever.

FINE DISPLAY OF MILLINERY.

Pretty Goods Shown at the Stores of James McCreery & Co.

The Fall millinery opening of James McCreery & Co. took place yesterday at the firm's two stores. Among some of the pretty hats shown was a turban of green and black felt, trimmed at the left side with a large bird, and draped on the edge with green silk and covered with embroidered chiffon.

A handsome bonnet was made of black astrakhan, studded with jet and trimmed with green velvet and coque feathers. The ties were of broad moire ribbon.

A large black velvet hat had the rim and sides of the crown faced with folds of black satin. The left side was trimmed with a pompon of ostrich feathers and paradise aigrettes. The black was trimmed with loops of white tulle.

A large brown velvet hat had a sugar-loaf crown of mink and white lace. It was trimmed at the back with four large ostrich plumes, held in place by a steel and rhinestone ornament.

In addition to these there were scores of other beautiful hats, and the purchasers found much difficulty in deciding which was the prettiest. There was any number of untrimmed hats and also coque feathers, paradise aigrettes, merle, and paradise birds, coque pompons, and an assortment of fancy quills.

No. Six's Annual Festival.

More than 4,000 members of Typographical Union No. 6, with their wives, children, and sweethearts, made merry at the union's second annual festival, at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon and evening.

The grand march was led by Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Newman, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKeever. The proceeds of the festival will be the nucleus of a fund to be devoted to the purchasing and erection of a monument in Mount Hope Cemetery, Yonkers, in memory of deceased members of the union.

Must Move His Chutes.

At the suggestion of the Mayor, the Dock Board yesterday revoked the permit under which Paul Boyton operates his chutes and miniature Coney Island at the foot of East Ninetieth Street. An attorney for the House of the Good Shepherd, which is opposite, complained that the band music was not conducive to good behavior among the inmates of the institution, who were wont to indulge in dancing when they heard it. Mr. Boyton, it is said, desires a permit to move his place of amusement to the Battery, in the place occupied in Summer by the public baths.

Gave a Dinner to Gen. Palmer.

Simon Sterne gave a dinner in honor of Gen. Palmer at the Manhattan Club last night. Covers were laid for seventeen persons. Among the guests were W. B. Hornblower, Henry A. Richmond, Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Gov. Flower, J. Edward Simmons, R. G. Monroe, A. Stewart Warner, Charles Tracey, R. B. Roosevelt, L. Sterne, E. Ellery Anderson, Everett P. Wheeler, and Messrs. Foster, Baldwin, and Charles S. Fairchild.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
1st Ohio	Dem.	T. J. Donelly
2d Ohio	Dem.	D. S. Oliver
12th Massachusetts	Dem.	E. G. Brown
13th Massachusetts	Rep.	J. Simpson
21st Pennsylvania	Dem.	W. McAleer
4th Pennsylvania	Dem.	M. D. Cunningham
5th Pennsylvania	Dem.	F. B. Wright
6th Pennsylvania	Dem.	W. H. Berry
2d Kentucky	Nat. Dem.	J. W. Lockwood
Arizona	Rep.	A. J. Doran
6th Illinois	Pop.	E. T. Noss
3d Michigan	Fusion	A. M. Todd
1st Wisconsin	Dem.	J. L. Mahoney
29th New-York	Dem.	H. W. Bowe

COLD WAVE FROM THE WEST.

Mercury Not so Low in September in This City for 25 Years.

The cold wave which is now hovering over the Atlantic coast and the Central and Eastern States, and which has made overcoats and fur-lined wraps necessary, is the same that began in the far Northwest a week ago. It has traveled leisurely on its journey eastward, just stopping here and there on the way long enough to make its chilly grasp felt and respected. It is no common visitation either for this season of the year, as it has only been equaled in intensity once since the establishment of the Weather Bureau, and that was in September, 1871.

On Sept. 21, 1871, the thermometer in this city touched the minimum of 40°. On the 23d of that month the same year it registered 44°. Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, the official record of the Weather Bureau on the Manhattan Life Building, fixed the minimum at 43.6°, or only 3.6° less than the coldest day known in September hereabouts for many years.

The contrast between yesterday and a year ago, Forecaster Dunn says, was quite remarkable. At this time last year we were simply sweltering with the thermometer away up in the nineties. During the three days—Sept. 20, 21, and 22, 1895—the temperature rose to 95°, 97°, and 96°, respectively, making the three hottest days ever recorded during this month.

Cold as it was here, it was still colder up the State and down East. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Albany was shivering at 40°, Boston at 42°, and Buffalo at 34°. At Buffalo, Pittsburg, and all over the lake regions, heavy, and, in most places, killing frosts prevailed. The coldest place in the country for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday, was Alpena, Mich., where the mercury fell to 28°, or 4° below the freezing point.

During the same time New-Orleans was comfortable at 62°, Jacksonville, Fla., delightful at 76°, and Key West was quite too warm at 82°.

In the far Northwest, where the cold wave was given birth, it was warmer than in the East. It was 54° at Helena, and 50° at Bismarck.

Fair weather prevailed over most of the country.

RESTORED TO HER PARENTS.

Bertha Felt Had Been Taken Away by a Gerry Society Agent.

Bertha Felt, the six-year-old girl taken from her parents, who keep a restaurant at 6 St. Mark's Place, Friday by Agent Deubert of the Gerry society, was restored to her father and mother in the Essex Market Court yesterday.

The child was taken away after an anonymous letter had been sent to the Gerry society alleging that the waitresses employed in the place engaged in rude conduct and that her morals might be corrupted thereby.

When the child was removed an angry crowd surrounded the agent and tried to rescue the little one. The agent was roughly handled.

Former Assistant District Attorney Bradley appeared as counsel for the parents, and said that the seizure of the child was unjustifiable, and that the parents were well to do and respectable. He said that from his own personal knowledge and from the statements of witnesses who could testify to the respectability of the place the holding of the child would be an arbitrary use of the authority which the Gerry society enjoyed.

Under cross-examination, Agent Deubert admitted to the counsel that he had no evidence against the character of the parents, and the child was released. The mother rushed forward and kissed and hugged the little one as the Magistrate announced his decision.

RUNAWAY KILLED POLICEMAN.

Thomas McIntyre's Skull Fractured While Discharging His Duty.

Park Policeman Thomas McIntyre lost his life last night while in the discharge of his duty.

A team of horses ran away at Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue. McIntyre attempted to stop it. In doing so he was dragged from his horse and received injuries from the effects of which he died at 8 o'clock in Roosevelt Hospital.

J. T. Robinson and his wife of 523 Manhattan Avenue were returning through Seventy-second Street from a ride on the Riverside Drive when a team driven by Patrick Culberton became unmanageable and dashed up Amsterdam Avenue. Culberton lost control of the horses and was thrown from his seat. Mr. Robinson's team ran away, and when near Seventy-sixth Street Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were thrown out of their carriage. Policeman McIntyre, who witnessed the runaway at Seventy-second Street, put spurs to his horse and dashed after it.

Just as he was about to grasp the bridle of the runaway team they swerved toward him, the shock unhorsing him and throwing him violently to the pavements. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital with his skull fractured.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and the driver sustained slight injuries, but refused hospital treatment and went home. The team came to a standstill within a few yards from where the policeman was thrown.

For the Improvement of Speech.

The first meeting for the coming season of the American Society for the Improvement of Speech, of which Prof. Richard E. Mayne is President, will be held in the Carnegie Building on Thursday, Oct. 8. Thereafter meetings will be held fortnightly during the Winter. The object of the society is the improvement of the English language as used in ordinary social and business intercourse. Efforts will be made to interest professional people, journalists, teachers, and public speakers in the object of the society, and through them extend its sphere of usefulness. It is also hoped to interest teachers and scholars of public schools to acquire a more correct knowledge of words and their uses in speech.

At the first meeting Miss Caroline B. La Row, author of "English As She Is Taught," will read a paper on the "A, B, C of Speech." Among the lecturers who will follow during the Winter are Prof. Corson of Princeton College, Prof. Babbitt of Columbia College, Prof. S. S. Packard, and Prof. George Gunton.

Mrs. Glossner's Sorry Plight.

Mrs. Anna Glossner, who has been confined in Ludlow Street Jail while awaiting examination on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, carried her baby when arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday. She waived examination and was held for the Grand Jury in $2,000 bail.

Lawyer Maurice Meyer made an earnest plea in her behalf for reduction of bail. He said the baby was so ill with brain fever that further imprisonment would endanger its life. In view of the strong evidence against the woman, however, the Commissioner declined to place the bail figure at less than $1,500. Her case will not be reached by the Grand Jury for two or three weeks, but the Gerry Society will probably take charge of the infant.

No Permit for Socialist Matchett.

Charles H. Matchett, the Socialist-Labor candidate for President, wanted to address a crowd from the steps of the Brooklyn City Hall last night, and Thomas A. Hickey applied to Mayor Wurster for a permit. The Mayor evidently believed that it was too much to have Bryan and Matchett in Brooklyn the same night, and within such a short distance of each other, and consequently refused the permit.

Double Postal Cards Must Be Folded.

Postmaster Dayton yesterday received instructions from Washington to hereafter decline to dispatch from the Post Office all double, or reply, postal cards, which have not been folded by the sender before being posted, as required by the rules governing the treatment of such cards. The public is cautioned to carefully fold such cards in future before depositing them for mailing.

MR. HILL'S BATTLE ROYAL

SHOWN NOW THAT HE STILL CONTROLS THE MACHINE.

The Acquiescence of the Tammany Forces Is Regarded with Some Suspicion—How the Fight in Behalf of Thacher Is Viewed—What the Committee on Notification May Ask of the Candidate—Mr. Sheehan Silent on the Outlook.

The outcome of the meeting of the Democratic State Committee at the Hoffman House, which lasted from 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was that a committee of five should go to Albany and notify Mr. Thacher of his nomination.

Before this resolution was carried by a vote that was almost unanimous, Senator Hill is said to have assured the Tammany members and others who were opposed to Mr. Thacher, that Mr. Thacher would withdraw and thus end the difficulty.

The Bryan forces all over the country have been demoralized by the Thacher incident. It is conclusive evidence that the bottom has dropped out of the whole business of the repudiationists. The Bryan campaign in this State has gone absolutely to pieces.

The oratorical battle that was fought out by Senator Hill and State Senator Thomas F. Grady for so many hours left one thing very plain, and that was the demoralization of the Bryan forces.

Another thing that was made plain was that Senator Hill was determined to hold his grip on the State machine without coming out with an indorsement of the Bryan ticket. The Tammany men claim that the meeting settled nothing, but they did so in a way to carry the conviction that they were willing to adopt Senator Hill's view of it, whether with the purpose of letting the Senator take the full responsibility of the crushing defeat which is sure to follow or with some other purpose in view.

John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany, declined to say what he thought of the outlook. In answer to a dispatch that he received from Chairman Jones under a Chicago date Tuesday, Mr. Sheehan sent a dispatch yesterday, saying that he believed everything would come out all right. Senator Jones had asked what the result of the complications in this State would be.

Mr. Sheehan was asked whether he believed that Mr. Thacher would get off the ticket. He declined to answer this question or commit himself in any way. Senator Grady said that, as he was a member of the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Thacher and tell him that he had been nominated, it would be manifestly improper for him to express an opinion as to what the outcome of the controversy would be.

This Committee on Notification, as already told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was selected after the long discussion Tuesday night on the motion of Bernard J. York, who offered it as a substitute for John B. Shea's resolution asking that Mr. Thacher be requested to withdraw from the State ticket, and also for Senator Grady's resolution asking that a committee of five be appointed to wait on Mr. Thacher and request "his acceptance of the nomination for Governor upon an unqualified indorsement of the Buffalo platform."

Mr. York's resolution was acceptable to Tammany, mainly for the reason that Mr. Shea's resolution was offered at the instigation of Henry D. Purroy, and it was not approved of by Mr. Sheehan and the other dominant leaders of Tammany Hall. Mr. Purroy's friends, knowing the sentiment in Tammany against Thacher, on account of his letter, took occasion to push their stringent anti-Thacher resolution, in the hope that they would lead the way in the scheme to get Albany's Mayor off the State ticket. The Notification Committee is made up of Bernard J. York of Kings, Senator Grady of this city, George E. Cotton, of Chemung, Clinton Becksmith of Herkimer, and Mayor Molloy of Troy.

Mr. Grady said yesterday that, as he understood it, the committee would go to Albany on the Empire State Express Saturday and call on Mr. Thacher in Albany about 1 o'clock.

The general consensus of opinion about the remarkable meeting of the State Committee is that Senator Hill demonstrated that he was still in control of what is left of the machine. The acquiescence of Tammany in this view, however, was suspicious. There is a belief that when the Committee on Notification calls on Mr. Thacher some of its members will endeavor to get his views on the money question in more definite form than he has given them since his nomination for Governor.

Ex-Senator Norton Chase of Albany said yesterday that in his opinion Mr. Thacher would not only stay on the ticket, but would be elected. Chairman Danforth of the State Committee said that he regarded the result of Tuesday night's meeting of the State Committee as a victory for Senator Hill, but further than that he would not talk.

Senator Hill remained at the Hotel Normandie the greater part of yesterday. To a friend he said that the outcome of the State Committee meeting was a victory for those who are anxious to preserve the State organization, no matter what the divisions may be on National issues. It was a victory for those, Mr. Hill said, who do not believe that a man is not a good party man unless he swallows everything or cannot stand upon a platform unless he believes in every statement in it unqualifiedly.

Senator Hill said that the statement that the York resolution was adopted for the purpose of sending a committee to see Mr. Thacher and obtain his views was false. Senator Hill's view of it, according to his statement, is that the committee's duty is simply to notify Mr. Thacher. He pointed out at the meeting that Senator Grady's resolution was impossible, and he gave the wording of the York resolution as follows:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to notify the candidates on the State ticket of their nomination, and that such committee report back to the State Committee, at a meeting to be held Monday, Sept. 28, the result of its action."

This, Senator Hill said, meant just what it said, and took the place of all other resolutions. Acting under it, the committee had no power to project its views on Mr. Thacher, but merely formally to notify him of his nomination. "He will do the talking," said the Senator.

Both Messrs. Thacher and Porter have been invited to speak at the Tammany meeting for Bryan Sept. 29. The invitations were sent out yesterday. Mr. Sheehan said that this was not significant, and that the invitations would have been sent if they had not been nominated at Buffalo.

Senator Hill left at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Albany.

Three Brooklyn People Missing.

Miss Grace Dickinson, who is forty-five years old, disappeared from her home at 1,341 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday morning. She was troubled with insomnia, and for six nights before she disappeared she had not been able to sleep.

While her sister was absent from home Tuesday morning, Miss Dickinson left the house and was seen last by a workman as she was going up Pacific Street, in the direction of New-York Avenue.

She has light hair and weighs about 130 pounds. She was attired in a black and white spotted gown, a light shirtwaist, a black coat, and a black hat with violet trimmings. She wore a diamond ring. The police yesterday sent out a general alarm for her.

Louis Henderson, nineteen years old, has been missing from his home at 34 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, since Saturday. He is 5 feet 6 inches in height, of light complexion, and smooth face. He wore dark clothing.

George Hutchinson fifteen years old, of 1,880 Dean Street, Brooklyn, has been missing since Sept. 15. He was employed in a crockery store and accidentally broke a costly vase. He was discharged, and it is believed that he was afraid to return to his home.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"People don't know what they are doing when they go out on the water in any kind of a boat and with any kind of a man in charge of it," said an old sailor and shipbuilder yesterday. "They may have a man who is incompetent to manage a boat in a storm, and an old boat is liable to go to pieces as soon as they strike rough weather.

"A man for whom I have done a great deal of work came to me some time ago with an old boat which he wished rebuilt. 'I wouldn't do it,' I said; 'you will not have a safe boat if you do.' 'What would you do with it?' he asked. 'Sell it,' I answered, and I sold it for him for $10. A family of Germans bought it, and all one Winter, out of regular working hours, they put their time on that boat, and used it the next Summer, when they replanked it, put some $350 into it, and sold it for $500. The man who bought it thought he had a new boat. It may last him two or three years—ten or fifteen, perhaps. But the timbers in the boat and the ribs are old, and in time of bad weather and heavy seas it is liable to break up without warning. I would rather have a boat with the planking in bad condition than the framework."

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The book agents of New-York held a meeting yesterday to organize. One of the benefits of organization for which they hope is, the "elevation of their profession." If it could be elevated in public esteem it would make life easier for some women. The seductive and apparently remunerative offers of publishers have induced many women in desperate financial straits to undertake it from time to time. A house-to-house canvass of books has an element of impertinence in it with the best of intentions. For sensitive women the endeavor has usually ended in mortification and despair. There was a young woman in Brooklyn who not long ago entered the ranks of the book agents and made the business a success. She was a young woman of Dutch descent, ladylike in voice and manner. From the first she satisfied the publisher with her sales and herself with the moderate remuneration she received for her work. She was a cultivated girl, and in the course of her travels around Brooklyn met many charming women, by whom she was well received. However, notwithstanding the satisfactory result of her efforts and the urgency of the publisher, she gave up the work at the first opportunity for something different.

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Mack is a cat. He was named for Mr. McGinness, the saloon keeper and "steady company" of Mary Ann, the servant of the house to which Mack had been presented. Mack's stay in the house has outlasted that of Mary Ann by many years. He grew from a kitten to be a handsome big black cat. He retains his beauty yet, but he is stone deaf, and it had been apparent to his mistress during the last year that parting with him was only a question of time. The other Sunday night she found that time had come. Mack was lying in the back parlor on his own particular cushion. His mistress called him when bedtime came to go down stairs. He was too deaf to hear that, and she shook him gently, then more urgently, but all to no purpose. Mack's head fell back upon the cushion as she lifted it, lifelessly. She and Mack had been companions to long for her to find him dead without feelings of deep regret. There were almost tears in her eyes as she sat down to talk with the family about the last sad rites to be performed over him. "I shall have Thomas—the colored man—take his body, place it in a box, and then bury it under that big tree in the yard," she said. "He—"

"Look at that," said a startled voice just at that moment. Mack, roused at last from his deep slumbers, was leisurely washing his face.

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A shoe dealer on Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, tells a story illustrating the idiosyncrasies of purchasers. This one is a woman. She entered the shop one day and purchased a cheap pair of shoes. After she had gone the shopkeeper discovered that in putting up the shoes they had been mismated. This did not disturb him. It meant nothing more than a shower of unpleasant words to be poured upon his devoted head when the mistake was discovered and the purchase returned. But the shoes were not returned, and two shoes in the store were without mates. One day the woman came in. He recognized her immediately. "I think I gave you two shoes that were not mates the other day," he said, politely. "Yes, sure," she answered, easily. "Well, why didn't you return them?" he asked, a little angry at her assurance. "Didn't you know I couldn't sell the other shoes?" "Oh, what was the odds," she replied. "Sure, one shoe is as good as another. But I'll take the others meself." And she did.

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"Why is the walk in front of a new building, or one that is being repaired, always raised?" asks a man. "Is it to give people the pleasure of climbing over them? It would seem to be a great deal easier to make them on the level."

"We never raise a walk when we can help it," says a prominent builder. "When it is done it is because it is necessary to excavate below the walk for the vaults, turning the arches, and putting on the iron beams. The sidewalk is often put in condition under these raised walks, particularly if it is to be of bluestone. We are also frequently obliged to have the building materials carried in under the walk. To pass them across would be too great an obstruction to travel.

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A clergyman can be seen frequently on West Houston Street where it joins the tenement-house district, riding a bicycle. He is in clerical attire, and carries with him bundles of magazines and packages. He evidently makes his rounds of parochial calls on the wheel.

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"Men in the West Indies do not growl at their wives' dressmakers' bills," says a woman who has just come from Turk's Island. "I paid $2.75 for having an elaborate silk gown made, and it was a Chinese puzzle to put it together, for it was a rare silk brought me from England, and was a very scant pattern. The ordinary price for making a gown is $2.50."

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Miss Puss is a sweet little old Southern lady. She has been Miss Puss ever since she was a sweet little Southern girl, and all her friends know her by that name. She has been visiting in the city recently. She likes the city life, but it is always a surprise to her that nothing waits for her convenience. The time had come for her to go home, and a stalwart young nephew went to the station to see her off. Miss Puss had a great many last messages to give before she would enter the train. "You will be too late, Aunt Puss," said her nephew. "Oh, no," said Miss Puss, familiar with the trains down South, which would wait her convenience, but the train started and left her bewildered behind. There was time before the next train left to visit some of the big stores. Miss Puss had never been in an elevator, and she kept her hands before her face as she went up. "Thank you, Sir," she said, with a low courtesy to the elevator man as she left, "but you didn't get my picture, for I kept my face covered all the time." The one thing Aunt Puss really knew about a big city was that whoever met with a mishap was sure to have his name and picture in the paper.

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"I was in a hotel in Wheeling, West Va., the other day," said a New-York man. "I was at dinner, when I heard a frightful crash and turned in time to see one of the waiters flying from the room, as though he was shot from a gun. He had dropped a full tray that he was bringing in, and was so frightened at what he had done that he rushed from the room and the hotel. I was around there some time, and the last I knew he had not come back."

Mrs. Hicks-Lord's Will.

The will of Mrs. Annette Wilhelmina Wilkins Hicks-Lord, who died last August, was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is valued at $150,000, the real estate in this State being placed at $100,000, and the personal property at $50,000. Bequests are made to different relatives and servants.

A large oil painting of herself, with a number of statues, are bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Her books on arctic explorations and her collection of stuffed birds are given to the Lenox Library. A portrait of her husband, his watch, and snuffbox are left to George Bell.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Hygienic Shoes For Children.

Built on a felt foundation—proof against dampness—light and dressy—spring heels and flexible soles—$2.35 to $3.75 according to size.

The care we have taken to have this Shoe made as nearly perfect as a shoe can be, illustrates what we are doing all the time for the comfort, health and good appearance of the Children in *everything* they wear from Hats to Shoes.

60-62 West 23d St.

ELECTION OFFICERS NAMED.

Inspectors and Others Appointed by the Police Board.

The Police Commissioners yesterday appointed 2,524 Democratic and 2,531 Republican Inspectors of Election; 994 Democratic and 1,049 Republican poll clerks, and 1,103 Democratic and 1,033 Republican ballot clerks. About 300 election officers are yet to be appointed.

Acting Inspector Harley reported to the board that he had preferred charges against Sergt. Oliver Tims of the West Thirtieth Street Station for neglect of duty in failing to investigate the charges against Samuel Solomon, who was accused of stealing clothing from the St. Cloud Hotel.

Capt. Chapman of the Nineteenth Precinct made a report as to Dora Clark, who was recently arrested in the company of Stephen Crane. The Captain said that the woman had been frequently arrested, and that she was a notorious character in the precinct.

Patrolmen John Roberts and James L. Halley of the Church Street Station were dismissed. These policemen were accused of being absent from post and in the office of the United States Express Company, at 49 Broadway, one night in August, when a package of money containing $900 disappeared.

The board had a long discussion over the question of special officers. It ended in the adoption of a resolution to the effect that Chief Conlin be instructed to make a report as to the men, and it is thought that a number of them will be dropped.

HANDSOME GOWNS ON VIEW.

The Fall Opening at Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's Store.

The Fall opening of imported gowns, wraps, jackets, and bonnets by Simpson, Crawford & Simpson took place yesterday. A large and beautiful variety was exhibited, and the shoppers were out in full force to view them.

A tailor-made gown by Doucet was of green broadcloth, braided with black. The vest was of white satin, with cream embroidery. The belt was high and of black velvet, finished with three white enamel buttons. The entire gown was edged with Persian lamb trimming.

A reception dress by Sara Meyer was a brown moiré poplin. The entire skirt was trimmed with broad bands of Milan lace. The bodice was of tan-colored chiffon, finished at the side with yellow and purple orchids. A high belt and collar were of chameleon silk in three shades of green.

Some pretty children's coats were shown. One was a green brocade with full shirred skirt and full waist. A fancy chiffon collar was trimmed with satin ribbons and flowers at the shoulders. Another was a brown and green boucle, broad collar, trimmed with green and several rows of braiding.

The infants' department contained a fine line of foreign and domestic garments, coats, caps, and reefers.

NINO IS DECLARED INSANE.

He Is the Man Whom the Recorder Sentenced to Death.

A jury in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday declared that Vincenzo Nino, the Italian who was tried a year ago before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, and convicted of murder for cutting the throat of his wife, at 55 Baxter Street, in Oct. 1894, is insane. The Recorder last year sentenced Nino to be electrocuted.

The Court of Appeals reversed the conviction, on the ground that the man was insane at the time of the trial, and should not have been tried for murder.

Drs. Ward and Hands, the Tombs physicians, testified yesterday that Nino was undoubtedly insane, and Judge McMahon then submitted the case to the jury, which returned a verdict of insanity without leaving the box.

The Judge will sentence Nino to the State Asylum for Criminal Insane at Matteawan.

A Tribute to Their Superintendent.

About 300 of the former employes of Hilton, Hughes & Co. met in Webster Hall, in East Eleventh Street, last night and decided to send a testimonial to George W. Johnson, the Superintendent of the house when it was doing an active business. Resolutions expressing appreciation of Mr. Johnson's loyalty to the firm and his kindly treatment of the employes were adopted by a rising vote and with much cheering. After the adoption of the resolutions, Chairman McRoberts announced that the Treasurer would receive contributions for the testimonial, and there was at once a rush of men, women, boys, and girls, who wanted to give their dollars and fractions of dollars. The meeting was composed mostly of young women, and it seemed more like a great family party than a public gathering. Bright eyes and happy faces were everywhere, for most of those present have found employment since the assignment of the great dry goods firm.

Shot His Partner in the Wrist.

John B. Klein of 247 East Forty-ninth Street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with shooting his partner, Xavier Griesze. Klein said he was a partner with Griesze, but when he demanded his share of the proceeds of a sale Tuesday afternoon, Griesze assaulted him. He thought his life was in danger and he disabled Griesze by shooting him in the wrist. He said that he could have easily killed Griesze, but merely wanted to disable him. Griesze said Klein was the aggressor. His wound is not dangerous. Klein was held in $500 bail.

Memorial Services for Bernard Amend.

The memorial services for Bernard Amend, late member of the Board of Managers of the New-York Catholic Protectory, will be held in the chapel of the female department of the institution at Westchester, Saturday morning, at 9:30 o'clock. Archbishop Corrigan will officiate.

May Be a Fire Commissioner.

It was the general opinion about City Hall yesterday that James Sturgis, the present Civil Service Commissioner, will be appointed to fill the vacancy in the Fire Board caused by the death of Commissioner Ford.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

EMPIRE LIBRARY CHAIRS.

Plenty of grace, plenty of strength, plenty of comfort, well-chosen colors, make a perfect library chair. Ours are perfect.

Some new designs are versions of the Empire styles. Backs and arms are of a single piece, curving gracefully outward at the top to fit the back and to form arm rests.

Perfection is less costly than imperfection, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers in this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The second day's session of the annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union was held yesterday at the Concert Hall,

Thursday
September 24-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

HONESTY THE DEFENDANT

LAWYERS ORGANIZE A SOUND-MONEY CAMPAIGN CLUB.

It Starts with a Membership of Over Two Thousand—What the Men in the Legal Profession Say of the Issue Before the Voters—Addresses by Wheeler H. Peckham, William B. Hornblower, Elihu Root, and Others.

The Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign Club was organized at noon yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange. It starts in with a membership of over 2,200. The large room in which the club met was filled with members of the legal profession. During the campaign it is the intention of the club to hold many meetings. Speakers will be provided and literature furnished on application.

Thomas Thatcher called the meeting to order. He said that the members of the bar in this campaign were all retained for the defendant, and in this case the defendant was "honesty." It was particularly fitting that the members of his profession should raise their voices in this campaign, for they are supposed to be experts in equity, honesty, and justice. They should feel that they had been retained by the American people. They were for the common people, but not in the vulgar sense that Mr. Bryan means "common people," but the "common people who have a common interest in the Commonwealth."

Officers and Committees.

Elihu Root nominated the following officers, and they were unanimously elected: President—Wheeler H. Peckham; Treasurer—G. Thornton Warren; Secretary—Charles H. Sherrill, Jr.; Vice Presidents—Franklin Bartlett, Frederick H. Betts, John M. Bowers, William A. Butler, Charles C. Beaman, John L. Cadwalader, W. Bourke Cockran, William G. Choate, Frederic R. Coudert, William G. Curtis, Esek Cowen, Julien T. Davies, George G. De Witt, Jr., William M. Evarts, Austen G. Fox, William C. Gulliver, William B. Hornblower, George Hoadly, Charles B. Hubbell, Henry E. Howland, Myer S. Isaacs, William Day, Daniel Lord, Lewis C. Ledyard, Delos McCurdy, John J. McCook, Edward E. McCall, De Lancey Nicoll, John E. Parsons, George L. Rives, Daniel G. Rollins, Elihu Root, Edward M. Shepard, Francis L. Stetson, Francis M. Scott, B. Aymar Sands, Simon Sterne, Clarence A. Seward, Edmund Wetmore.

Executive Committee—Wheeler H. Peckham, ex officio; T. H. Baskerville, Lewis L. Delafield, Hoffman Miller, Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., John B. Pine, Charles H. Russell, B. Aymar Sands, Herbert L. Satterlee, Charles H. Sherrill, Jr., James M. Varnum, G. Thornton Warren, and George W. Wickersham.

Committee on Finance—B. Aymar Sands, Chairman; Charles H. Russell, and G. Thornton Warren.

Committee on Parade—Herbert L. Satterlee, Chairman; James M. Varnum, and Charles H. Sherrill, Jr.

Committee on Regalia, Music, and Banners—Hoffman Miller, Chairman; T. H. Baskerville, and John B. Pine.

Committee on the Campaign—Lewis L. Delafield, Chairman; George W. Wickersham, and Rufus W. Peckham, Jr.

President Peckham's Address.

Wheeler H. Peckham, in taking the chair, said that the club did not belong to any of the great parties. It was independent. It might be called something of a "kicker." But it was a voter, and will refuse to accept the work of the Chicago Convention. Mr. Peckham remarked that it had before happened to him that he could not follow party action on the ground of "regularity." Sometimes he had rebelled against the action of so-called leaders, and in consequence he had placed himself out in the cold. He knew this, for he had felt the chill.

This, however, has all changed, and since the Chicago Convention he has plenty of company of the most desirable kind. The voters, he said, were with him. The time had come when it took more than the mere passage of resolutions and the making of nominations to compel every former member of the party to follow its dictates. A new departure has been made, and new conditions have arisen, which have disrupted party lines.

His notion was that there was not a Democratic feature in the Chicago platform. Had it been submitted to the party four years ago it would have been quickly rejected. Mr. Peckham ridiculed what he termed the stamp of party regularity by showing the ridiculous position now occupied by certain New-York Democrats. It was now the high duty and greatest virtue to bolt. He said lawyers had a habit of citing authorities for their positions. He would do this now. Thereupon he read a portion of Washington's farewell address. He said that there was never a man bold enough to speak but well of our first President.

"What are we asked to do by this power which seized upon the Democratic Party at Chicago?" asked Mr. Peckham. "To violate every principle that we have been taught to respect. I will not enlarge upon the terrible consequences that would result in case of Bryan's election. Money is simply the standard of value. We don't work for money for money's sake, but for what it will bring. It simply represents what we can secure in the way of necessity and comfort, and the laborer is the last one who would benefit by free silver."

Mr. Peckham said that lawyers were called upon by every class of people for advice, and they should at this time give it freely by telling the laborer the truth regarding the issues of the campaign.

Mr. Peckham read a telegram from Bourke Cockran in which he said he could not be present to speak owing to the condition of his throat. Mr. Cockran added: "I rejoice that my profession leads in the defense of property, as it always leads in the defense of liberty."

William B. Hornblower's Remarks.

William B. Hornblower was introduced and received with cheers. He said that this was a very grotesque campaign. It seemed to him as if he had been recently living in a dreadful nightmare. He could not realize he was awake when he saw men of honor acting as they are in this crisis. He said that the Chicago Convention had not only repudiated Democratic principles, but had made war on the only Democratic administration of this country that the present generation had known. That convention had assailed every principle enunciated by the only Democrats elected President in the memory of living men—Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland.

"What do we see in this State," asked Mr. Hornblower. "A body of men met in Saratoga a few months ago and announced that they were unqualifiedly opposed to free silver. They have met again in Buffalo, and announced that they unqualifiedly favored free silver. Then they named a gentleman for Governor on a silver platform. That gentleman comes out and says that he is unalterably opposed to free silver, but that he will vote for it. Gentlemen, am I awake? Let some one please come and wake me."

Resolutions That Were Adopted.

Mr. Hornblower then offered the following resolutions, which were enthusiastically adopted:

"The convention assembled at Chicago on July 7, 1896, having nominated William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, respectively, for the office of President and Vice President of the United States upon a platform advocating the unlimited free coinage of silver, and attacking the independence of the Supreme Court of the United States, and declaring against the right of the President to suppress riot by force of arms, we have gathered here together to unreservedly condemn such revolutionary methods, involving, as they do, the honor, prosperity, and welfare of our country. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we most earnestly adhere to and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard of money.

"Further resolved, That the integrity, honor, and purity of the judiciary should be maintained, and that the Supreme Court should be continued with power to interpret the Constitution and laws of the United States, free from political fear or favor, and should remain as a co-ordinate branch of our Government beyond the power of political intriguers to influence or coerce.

"Further resolved, That we believe in the inviolability of contracts, both public and private, and that the Government and the individual citizens should meet their just debts and obligations in the best money of the world.

"Further resolved, That we believe in the power of the President to enforce the laws of the United States.

"Further resolved, That we endeavor to defeat the election of Messrs. Bryan and Sewall."

Mr. Hornblower said that there was a preponderance of sentiment among lawyers all over the country against the Bryan party. He was brought in contact with the members of his profession from the North and South, and he had recently conversed with a large number of them. None of these was for Bryan. So far as New-York was concerned, the bar was almost unanimously opposed to the policy of repudiation. This, he thought, ought to have great weight with those of other callings, because the lawyers are unselfish on this question. The members of his profession could look with complacency on a financial crisis, which always brings them fees, and frequently liberal allowances.

Aside from the silver question Mr. Hornblower said there were other things in the Chicago platform which was a shock to the conscience of the members of the bar. Indeed, he did not know that there was anything in the platform which did not infringe upon Constitutional safeguards. In protesting against the Chicago platform it was a protest against a blow struck at morality and pecuniary honesty. No Democrat could remain and associate with confiscators and repudiators. Democracy is not dishonesty and dishonesty can never be Democracy.

Congressman Franklin Bartlett.

Congressman Franklin Bartlett began his speech by referring to Jefferson's inaugural, in which he spoke of the honest payment of our debts. Mr. Bartlett said that he was a bolter from what was once the Democratic Party. He ridiculed his old party as it was now constituted in this State. Bryan claimed that the financial question was the paramount issue in this campaign, declared the speaker, but John Boyd Thacher said that it was a minor issue. With Thacher it was whether he shall be Governor of New-York or not. Mr. Bartlett particularly confined himself to what he termed to be the Anarchist features of the Chicago platform. He mentioned the fact that the meeting was being held in his district, and said that it seemed strange that since it was known that he would not be renominated by Tammany he was now addressing the most intelligent audience he had ever faced in his district.

Mr. Beaman and Others Heard.

Charles C. Beaman, as soon as introduced, said that he was a Republican and received great cheers. He said he had just made a trip around the world, and he had returned believing this country needed protection, and that free silver would be the ruination of American labor. He congratulated Democrats who had refused to support Bryan and praised their patriotism, but he acknowledged that he was glad the Republican Party thereby would receive incidental advantages. He caused quite a demonstration by an eloquent eulogy of President Cleveland, who, he said, had stood as a wall against repudiation and for National honor.

Edmund Wetmore said that the oath lawyers take when admitted to the bar calls on them to uphold the law, and therefore it was their duty to work against the Chicago platform and candidates. He paid his respects to Mr. Bryan and said people went to see him because they had never hear of him before.

Elihu Root said that free silver was but a disease in our body politic. The warfare that was to be waged against the Bryan party was for the preservation of our country. The Chicago platform aims at the sovereignty of the United States. If there be one pulse of honesty in a lawyer's heart he could not fail to use his influence against Bryan's election.

IN MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA.

Expectations that Each State Will Have a Large Republican Vote.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The following are the results of inquiries as to the political outlook made in Minnesota and North Dakota by the banking house of N. W. Harris & Co., who wrote to from two to six country merchants in each village and city of Minnesota, except Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. In answer to the inquiry asking their views as to whether or not the Bryan Democratic vote in November, 1896, will be greater or less than the Democratic vote of 1894 in their respective counties, 569 replies were received. That the Democratic vote of 1894 would be decreased was the opinion of 273; that the Democratic vote of 1894 would be increased, 195; no change, 101.

In 1894 the Republican vote was 147,944, the Democratic vote was 53,579, and the Populist 57,931. From these reports it will be seen that the Democratic vote in the country towns of Minnesota will be smaller in 1896 than in 1894, when the Republicans had a majority over the Democratic and Populist vote combined.

N. W. Harris & Co. sent similar inquiries into North Dakota and have received 158 replies, as follows: That the Democratic vote of 1894 would be decreased, 69; that the Democratic vote of 1894 would be increased, 61; no change, 28. In 1894 the Republican vote was 23,723, the Democratic vote, 8,188, and the Populist vote, 9,354. According to the above, the Republicans will this year increase their majority of 1894.

Asphalt for Park Avenue.

Park Avenue, from Fifty-eighth Street north, is to be asphalted, and a plan has been prepared by Public Works Commissioner Collis changing the grade of the avenue so that the improvement may be made.

Mayor Strong, Commissioner Collis, and several others visited the avenue yesterday to see just how matters stood, and it is now proposed to make a principal trade artery of this thoroughfare, hitherto but little used because of the peculiar grade there.

John D. Crimmins and E. W. Bloomingdale, representing the East Side Taxpayers' Association, and Engineers North and Towle favor a change of grade and the asphalting of the avenue.

He Will Not Leave Cornell.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Dr. Benjamin I. Wheeler of Cornell University will not accept the position of President of the University of Rochester and has declined in a letter which is now in the hands of the Board of Trustees of the university. Dr. Wheeler prefers to continue in his position at Cornell rather than to assume the responsibilities incident upon the executive head of a great institution. He stands at the head of the large staff of professors at Cornell, and he feels that the Presidency of the university would not bring many greater honors. The salary he receives at Cornell is equal to that he would receive at Rochester.

Dr. George H. Perrine Convicted.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 23.—A jury in the Westchester County Court, in this village, to-day found Dr. George H. Perrine of Tarrytown guilty of having criminally libeled Dr. T. V. Roe of Tarrytown. He was remanded by County Judge Smith Lent until to-morrow for sentence. It is believed he will be let off with a fine.

NO INVASION OF CLUBS

MR. STEELE TALKS OF PLANS OF COMMISSIONER LYMAN.

Albany Organization Probably Will Be Selected for a Test Case—Not the Intention to Proceed Against the Small Clubs—They Have Same Rights as the Big Ones, Which Ought to Set the Example by Taking Out Certificates.

There was much discussion yesterday in this city over the decision of State Excise Commissioner Lyman holding that clubs are in effect "traffickers in liquor," as described by the law, and must therefore take out certificates. This decision was made notwithstanding the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Adelphi Club case that the sale of liquors is merely incidental to club life, and the members are technically part owners in the stock of liquors served to patrons.

Deputy Excise Commissioner Hilliard yesterday referred reporters to William H. Steele, the Secretary of the department, who was sent to New-York to investigate the club question. Mr. Steele was formerly a lawyer in Oswego. He was one of the men engaged in the drafting of the liquor law, and he has the essential features of the act at his finger's end. He says he believes the law to be a beneficial measure, and he is prepared to give reasons for his belief.

"In making new laws," said Mr. Steele, "exceptions are not made unless somebody asks for them. That is just what the clubmen did in this case, as is shown in Section 24 of the law, referring to places in which traffic in liquor shall not be permitted. That clause says this prohibition shall not apply to 'a place which is occupied, or in process of construction, by a corporation or association which traffics in liquor solely with the members thereof.'

"Members of clubs say that they do not sell liquor, but that it is furnished to them as it would be to members of a family. Nevertheless, the liquor is furnished, and if the cash is not paid, a minute is made, and I say it is more shame to them that they do not pay cash. At any rate, the goods are delivered and the liquor is drank on the premises.

"So far as I can see, it makes no difference whether a club is composed of a half dozen coal heavers or whether the members are millionaires. The Union League, Manhattan Club, Metropolitan Club, and others have set the example. Others, following their example, have organized social clubs which make it possible for young men to become members and secure liquors which might otherwise be denied them. Why shouldn't these big clubs set the example and take out a certificate? This would drive out of existence a large number of these organizations which have been incorporated for the only purpose of evading the law.

"The law says plainly in Section 34 that any corporation, association, co-partnership, or person trafficking in liquors who shall neglect or refuse to make application for a liquor-tax certificate, as required by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The law seems plain on this point, and I cannot see how the clubs can avoid the tax.

"Col. Lyman's idea is not to proceed against the small clubs which have been organized since the law went into effect, and which, in effect, have just as good a legal standing as the clubs which have been in existence for years. His sole idea is to see that the law is enforced. Club members may say that if the law is interpreted so as to compel the clubs to pay the regular tax, that those organizations, under the equal rights law, will be compelled to sell liquor to any person who should apply, whether he be a member or not. That argument seems foolish to me, and I think the public will take the same view of the matter.

"Everybody knows that the sale of liquor in clubs is not purely an accommodation to the members. On the contrary, the revenue derived from this traffic goes a long way toward paying the expenses of the organization and thereby reduces the dues of the members. I am somewhat familiar with club life, and I know what I am talking about, and I believe that clubs should pay for the privilege of conducting this traffic the same as a man who conducts a hotel.

"Col. Lyman is determined to push this matter to the end, and I know that he is not going blindly. I do not imagine that he will attempt to break into any clubs, and therefore it will take a little time to secure the proper evidence to present to a court. A number of lawyers who have been questioned by the Commissioner have agreed that his interpretation of the law is correct. All he needs is to get a case in court and get a decision. Then he will proceed.

"I do not apprehend that he will begin in New-York. Instead, I think he will use some Albany club for a test case, where he can have the question decided right under the shadow of the Capitol building."

MR. HANNA HERE AGAIN.

Satisfied with the Outlook in the Middle Western States.

Chairman Marcus A. Hanna of the Republican National Committee reached this city yesterday. He arrived a little while before noon, and after a brief stay at the Waldorf went to headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Hanna's coming had been anxiously awaited by a number of Southern men who have been here for a day or two to confer as to the work in their States. Chief among them were W. P. Brownlow and S. H. Austin of Tennessee, ex-Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana, E. H. R. Green, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Texas; E. W. Cuney of Texas, and Col. William Youngblood of Alabama, a member of the National Committee.

They were here to tell Mr. Hanna that they believed they could carry their States for McKinley if a vigorous campaign, with proper backing were made by the National organization during the next six weeks.

Mr. Hanna said on his arrival at headquarters that he was well satisfied with the outlook in the middle Western States.

"The free-silver disease is yielding to treatment," he said. "I believe Illinois is all right. I am so confident that McKinley will carry that State that I have no anxiety about it whatever. A great deal more work is being done there than in the Eastern States."

Former United States Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri, now a resident of Washington, D. C., called on Mr. Hanna yesterday and proffered his services for the campaign. He will probably speak in Richmond and Norfolk, in Virginia, and later in St. Louis and Chicago. Mr. Henderson has been spending the Summer at Bar Harbor, and took an active part in the Maine campaign. Speaking of Missouri, he said: "The State ought to be carried for McKinley easily by 20,000. If the Republicans and sound-money Democrats co-operate, as all their interests require that they should, the result will be even more gratifying than the figures named."

Mr. Hanna expects to stay in this city for a week or ten days, after which he will go to Chicago and remain there until the close of the campaign.

Mr. Hewitt to Succeed Mr. Low.

At the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, to be held in the Home Life Insurance Building this afternoon, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt will be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Seth Low.

SWINDLED BY AN OLD TRICK.

Meyer Lewis Robbed of $452 and a $250 Note by Confidence Men.

CLIFTON, S. I., Sept. 23.—The Staten Island police were notified to-day by Meyer Lewis, a hotel keeper, of New-York and Pennsylvania Avenues, Clifton, that he had been "buncoed" on Friday night by two well-dressed men, who got $452.50 in money and a note for $250, due Lewis from creditors.

Lewis has been in the hotel business for forty years and is well known. He told the authorities that last week a Frenchman, about sixty-five years old, 6 feet tall, and dressed in fine clothes, visited his hotel. They drank together and became very friendly. During their conversation, the Frenchman told the hotel keeper that he knew a way to make money very fast. They parted, leaving Lewis impressed with the scheme imparted to him by the Frenchman.

The Frenchman and an Italian visited the hotel last Friday. Lewis and the Italian could talk French, and soon the three were conversing earnestly regarding real estate transactions. The men told Lewis that if he could get $400 or $500 together he could double his money in a short time. The outcome was that Lewis got all his money in the house, $452.50 and the note for $250, and consented to put money and note in the land scheme. The money was given to the Italian, who wrapped it up in a handkerchief, and put it in a tin box which he took from his pocket. This box had a key to it, and the man locked the box.

The Frenchman then produced a package, which he said contained $1,200, which he put with Lewis's money. The men locked the box and told Lewis to put it in his safe until they returned the next day.

They did not appear for several days and Lewis grew suspicious. He opened the box left with him and found a few bills and pieces of a New-York newspaper cut the same size as the bills. His money was gone.

TWO GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

Celebrated in Bridgeport by the Fifty-Year-Old Couples.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 23.—A double golden wedding was celebrated at the residence of William R. Higby on Lafayette Street last night. Eight persons who took part half a century ago are alive and were present. Besides the four contracting parties, there were the bridesmaids and best men.

Fifty years ago yesterday William R. Higby and Miss Mary A. Johnson were married, and at the same time George R. Cornwall and Miss Laura Baldwin were made partners for life. David Trubee of this city and the young woman who afterward became his wife were maid of honor and best man for Mr. Higby and his bride, while Isaac Cornwall and Miss Laura Merwin were best man and maid of honor for the other couple. The young couples enjoyed their honeymoons together, and last night, after a lapse of fifty years, gathered to celebrate their golden wedding.

The weddings took place at the rather unconventional hour of 6 o'clock in the morning. Fifty years ago there were no steam cars in this section of the State running to the point the newly married couples desired to reach, and the journey had to be made by stage coach, and as that started at 6 o'clock the wedding had to take place at that time. Mr. Higby is a prominent resident of this city. He is high up in Masonic circles, and was at one time President of the Connecticut National Bank. Mr. Cornwall resides in Portchester, to which place he removed a short time after his marriage.

BROOKLYN WORKMEN MUST PAY

The Tax on Tuose Working in This City Sustained.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—At the morning session of the Carpenters and Joiners' Convention, the grievance of the Brooklyn, N. Y., workmen against the New-York City unions was taken up. The trouble has been going on for years.

The Brooklyn men belong to Brooklyn unions, but a great many of them work in New-York. The New-York unions directed that, as rent and other things are cheaper in Brooklyn, which fact induced New-York workmen to live across the river, every Brooklyn workman who worked in New-York should pay a tax of $1 every six months to the New-York unions. The convention indorsed the New-Yorkers.

The proposition to take into the organization the cabinet makers' union was also debated. The cabinet makers have been joining the carpenters as individuals. It is proposed to take in the entire body.

ARRIVALS AT NEWPORT.

Clara Barton Will Remain a Week at the Seaside Resort.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23.—Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society arrived to-night and is to remain a week, the guest of Miss Almon, at her cottage, Red Cross Avenue.

Secretary Francis arrived to-night to join his family at Jamestown. He is to visit President Cleveland at Gray Gables before returning to Washington.

George B. De Forest has rented the George Francis Train villa, Bellevue Avenue, for a month, intending to take up his residence there with his family after the close of the Pinard cottages, one of which he is now occupying.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of New-York is the guest of Lorillard Spencer.

Terribly Bitten by a St. Bernard.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 23.—Mrs. John Collins of this village is at her home suffering from the effects of being terribly bitten in the face by a large St. Bernard dog last evening. She called on the family of Louis Dietz, on Thirteenth Street, College Point, yesterday, and remained with them for dinner. While she was at the table with the members of the family, the dog entered the dining room, sprang at her, and buried its teeth in her face, making a terrible wound. Her face was lacerated in such a manner that it had to be sewed up after Dr. Lawrence had cauterized the wound.

For Violating Neutrality Laws.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 23.—Demetrio Cortez, Citriano Estrada, and José Salazar, charged with having violated the neutrality laws of the country by organizing an armed expedition for the invasion of Mexico, have been bound over to the Federal Grand Jury by the United States Commissioner in the sum of $2,500 each. United States Deputy Marshal Majors, armed with a warrant for the arrest of Pomfosa Urrea, Captain of the bandits, searched Santa Theresa's house yesterday for Urrea, as the officers were informed he was in hiding there. The bandit Captain was not found.

Saved His Life by a Jump.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 23.—A horse and wagon belonging to George Archbold, a butcher, of Roselle, and driven by a young man named Quinn, was struck this morning on the crossing of the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Galloping Hill, a few miles from this city. The horse was killed, the wagon demolished, and Quinn only saved his life by jumping. He fell, but escaped injury.

Baldwin's Assailant a Mad Woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Dr. A. A. Gilmore yesterday testified as an expert that Emma Ashley was insane when she tried to kill E. J. Baldwin, the millionaire horseman, during the trial of her sister's suit against Baldwin for $75,000 damages for alleged betrayal.

TILLMAN IN NEW-JERSEY

HIS PRESENCE CAUSES TROUBLE AT THE MOUNT HOLLY FAIR.

Burlington County Is Republican, and Efforts Were Made to Prevent the Invitation of the South Carolinian—His Speech an Attack on Newspapers and the Sound-Money Policy—Judge Lansing Addresses the Republicans.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Sept. 23.—Senator Benjamin Tillman of South Carolina was the attraction to-day at the Burlington County Fair. It was expected by the management of the fair that his presence would attract a big crowd and advertise the fair. Their action in securing his services kicked up an awful row in the county, and his presence to-day had a bad effect on the fair. Burlington County is a Republican stronghold, and many farmers resented what they declared was an effort to turn the annual county show into a silver meeting. The managers denied this and pointed to the fact that those who engaged the speaker were mostly Republicans, but the Republicans would have no excuses, and as a result less than 2,000 persons were present when the South Carolinian arrived.

When it was announced that Senator Tillman would speak, the Republicans determined to have a counter talker, and consequently Judge J. W. Lansing of Omaha, Neb., was sent by the National Committee. The speakers arrived at the same time.

It was intended that the speaking should take place in the quarter stretch, but a gale was blowing, and this was impossible; so a truck was backed up at the back of the grand stand and from it the speakers held forth. Eckard P. Budd introduced Senator Tillman. Just as the Senator started to speak a merry-go-round started up, and the organ screached so loudly that the speaker had to cease until it was stopped.

Senator Tillman Speaks.

Senator Tillman opened by saying that he had noticed in a Philadelphia announcement that the "notorious" Ben Tillman was to speak at the Mount Holly Fair. He then denounced the newspapers, and said they were all owned by capitalists and bankers. They had showered him with mud and had pictured him with horns and hoofs, but they had never accused him of stealing or lying. The only truthful accusation they could bring against him was that he had stood up in the United States Senate and told the truth about President Grover Cleveland. He had a right to do this, as he represented a sovereign State of the Union.

He said his name had been coupled with that of Gov. Altgeld as an Anarchist. When he was a Governor the barkeepers of his State had tried to nullify a State law. He had maintained the law, and the people had flocked to him. He would not allow any man to override the laws of the State; that was the kind of an Anarchist he was.

The Senator then started to argue for the free coinage of silver, and rehearsed the benefits which he said would follow in its wake. He returned to his defense after a time, and again denounced the newspapers. Referring to this subject, he said:

"Two years ago I served notice on the Democratic Party that if Grover Cleveland was a Democrat I was not one, and that if the National Convention declared for gold I would move out of it. Some of you here who like Grover Cleveland may not like this kind of talk. I am afraid you fellows in New-Jersey have too many bonds, and you want to steal the money which ought to belong to us for interest; but, so help me God! you sha'n't do it."

The Democratic Party a New One.

The Senator turned his attention to the National Democrats and said if Jefferson and Jackson, the fathers of the Democratic Party, could come back they would repudiate the whole crew. He said: "Why don't they have the manhood to vote for McKinley. I can respect an honest enemy, but if a man is trying to rob me I don't want him to call himself a brother Democrat. I speak as a Democrat, but we are not Democrats—that is, we are not old-time Democrats. We are a new party and not the same crowd that the Republicans have been fighting since the war."

He had been speaking, he said, in Pennsylvania under the auspices of silver Republicans, so he supposed he was now partly a Republican. He said that for every "rotten old Democrat" who deserted Bryan sixteen Republicans would vote for him. He conceded New-Jersey to McKinley, although it ought to be Democratic. The State had been so debauched that it would vote for McKinley.

The Senator accused the Democrats of not "putting up any fight" in the State, and an auditor called out that they had been deserted by their leaders. This sent the speaker off on a new tack, and he said: "Yes, I know your leaders are rotten. Why, look at New-York! The Democratic State Convention adopted a free-silver platform and then nominated a gold bug for Governor. Hill is moribund or ought to be. Any man who dodges on both sides of the fence like he does is not fit to be a leader."

The Senator closed by saying that Bryan would be elected without a vote this side of the Potomac, Ohio, or Mississippi.

Judge Lansing delivered a gold argument without replying specifically to Senator Tillman.

A CHALLENGE FOR TILLMAN.

One-Eyed Man Wants to Discuss Silver with the One-Eyed Senator.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Senator Tillman of North Carolina has at last found an adversary. The following message has been sent him, and only awaits his acceptance:

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 22.

I hereby challenge Mr. Tillman, of pitchfork fame, to a joint discussion of the silver question at Central Music Hall any date he may name, I to pay all his traveling expenses to and from Chicago and the rent of the hall. I meet him on equal footing, as I only have one eye, but if I cannot prove that the single gold standard is to the interest of the laboring classes, I am willing to lose the other one.

I refer Mr. Tillman to any bank in Freeport as to my integrity and ability to do as I say.

LAFE BEVERLY.

HOSTILE SPIRIT IN CHICAGO.

Populists There Make Threats Against Sewall.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Several telegrams, one of them of some length, passed between St. Louis and certain stalwart Populists here yesterday. Report has it that Mr. Washburn's conference with "Tom" Watson has borne fruit. That conference included also H. W. Rex, Populist committeeman from Georgia; Chairman Roselle of Missouri, Populist State Committeeman, and the irrepressible Paul Van Der Voort. It is significant that at the time when this conference was going on the Middle of the Road Populists in Chicago were making threats of knifing Bryan.

"No Watson, no Bryan!" was the word which passed along. A member of the Populist National Committee who, however, talked only in consideration of the suppression of his name, said:

"Suppose the Populist representatives in the Electoral College insist on a reversal in the order of business. Suppose they demand that the Vice President be chosen first and the President later. Suppose the 'Tom' Watson Populists say to the Democratic Electors, 'You vote for "Tom" Watson for Vice President, or we will vote for McKinley for President'? Then what? They will have the matter in their own hands, will they not?

"If Bryan is President of the United States, it will not be with Sewall for Vice President. The Democrats have bothered us and gone back on their representations made to our convention. Bryan and Jones are trying to use Watson as a stalking horse to get votes for Bryan. The fusion is to be a fusion merely for the benefit of the Democrats. They think they can fuse everything we have got into their pot and then tell us to step out into the cold.

"After an exhibition of this sort, will they attempt to charge us with bad faith if we demand our rights in the Electoral College? Do they say it is unprecedented? Possibly it is; but the whole history of our form of government has been a continued series of new precedents. Every new situation has had to be met by a new departure. The twelfth amendment of the Constitution was necessitated by new conditions similar to these.

"They will talk about bad faith of the Electors. We will answer that by saying the Electors are representing the wishes of their constituents and are preventing a betrayal of their constituents. We will say, 'The people's representatives in convention assembled were tricked by a set of sharpers; now the Electors sent by the people to the Electoral College say you can live up to your agreement or take the consequences.' You cannot rob us of our vote. You cannot make use of us to elect Bryan and Sewall. We hold the balance of power, and rather than be betrayed ourselves we will make common cause with the enemy."

The speaker did not go so far as to advocate this course. He said he simply repeated what was being freely talked by Populists. He hopes an understanding may be reached by which Sewall's resignation may be obtained. He says he is willing that Sewall shall remain on the ticket up to November providing that it is understood definitely that at the last minute he will step down and out. But he is not inclined to put much confidence in the word of such men as Senator Jones and the rest of the Senatorial syndicate.

NO SECRECY IN "CRIME OF '73."

Copies of Bill Sent All over the Country, John Sherman Says.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The Cincinnati Post publishes to-day a letter from Senator Sherman, emanating from the National Republican Campaign Committee, defending the position his party took in the so-called "crime of '73." Mr. Sherman says:

"I have never been able to see what motive could have existed for secrecy in this matter. There was no indication whatever of the fall of silver, and no one could foresee that it was destined to rapidly decline in price. No one asked to have the dollar coined, and no one was opposed to its discontinuance.

"To prove that there was no secrecy, and not leave the matter to argument or inference, copies of the bill were sent to experts all over the country, asking their opinion, and answers were received and laid before the Congress in printed form, in which the discontinuance of the silver dollar was thoroughly discussed.

"The bill was reprinted thirteen times, and extra copies were printed for distribution. It was conned, amended, and debated almost as copiously as any measure ever considered in Congress, and no man in either house proposed to retain the old silver dollar. The fact that it was omitted from our coins was referred to in debate."

THE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

Nothing Done in Regard to the New Blanks Favored Last Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The third session of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the National Insurance Commissioners convened this morning, and a very interesting, if not exciting, meeting resulted. The question of the day was whether old blanks used by the insurance companies should remain in existence, or whether a new one should be substituted. The new blank was adopted at last year's convention, but its use was not enforced, because the larger companies said it inquired too far into private affairs.

For some time the matter had been in the hands of the Committee on Blanks, and their report, which was read this morning, was eagerly awaited. The majority of the committee favored the old blank. A motion that the committee reconsider its decision was lost by a vote of 12 States to 8.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President—James R. Waddill; Vice President—Stephen W. Carr; Secretary and Treasurer—F. L. Cutting. Old Point Comfort, Va., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

DIGEST OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Made by the First Session of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The digest of appropriations made by the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress for the expenses of the current fiscal year and for deficiencies in the appropriations for years prior to June 30, 1896, was issued to-day by the Treasury Department. A recapitulation by departments makes the following showing:

Department.	1897.	1896 and Prior Years.
Legislative	$7,120,289	$3,353,795
Executive	199,540	.....
State	2,038,879	84,911
Treasury	28,057,358	3,854,461
War	54,730,649	1,461,710
Navy	30,084,840	498,771
Interior	155,967,402	271,568
Post Office	834,553	31,605
Agriculture	3,168,532	14,991
Labor	172,170	.....
Justice	5,562,068	4,328,294
Total	288,886,280	$13,900,106

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

James A. Keaton of Oklahoma, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Robert A. Habersham of Portland, Oregon, to be Surveyor General of Oregon.

John G. Cowie of Pennsylvania, to be Marshal of the Consular Court of the United States at Tien-Tsin, China.

Otto Fries, to be a gunner in the navy.

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—To-day's mail to the White House from Buzzard's Bay brought a pardon for James G. Dozier, sentenced in Mississippi to three years' imprisonment for embezzling a letter, and a commutation to eleven months' actual imprisonment of the thirteen months' sentences of Matthew Simanoff and Nicoli Sockaloff in Alaska for illegal liquor selling. Applications for pardon were denied in the cases of Ham and Jim Stuart, sentenced in Northern Texas to two years' imprisonment for counterfeiting.

A City Without Protection.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, Sept. 23.—A great stir has been created here by the action of the city Aldermen last night in releasing all prisoners from jail for want of money to pay the Sheriff for their keeping. The entire police force was discharged for the same reason, and the city is now left without any protection whatever save the Mayor and Marshal. Bellefontaine has been without a saloon for nine years, but last night the City Council voted to leave the question of their return to a vote of the people.

Body of Edson Keith Found.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The body of Edson Keith, the Chicago business man whose suicide was anounced yesterday, was found at noon to-day by officers searching in the lake at the foot of Sixteenth Street.

WOMEN CALL ON M'KINLEY

HE COMPLIMENTS A CLUB IN TAM O' SHANTER CAPS.

Quotes Lincoln's Discourse to Young Fellows Just Entering Politics, in Receiving the First Voters' Club of Bowling Green, Ohio—Indiana Visitors from Muncie Bring Pictures of the Republican Candidates Framed with Bread.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Two delegations which came to call on Major McKinley to-day were from the natural-gas belts of Ohio and Indiana.

The first delegation was from Wood County and Bowling Green, Ohio. It was composed of the First Voters' Club of Bowling Green, in white duck uniforms; parts of the various Republican clubs of the county, and the Women's McKinley and Hobart Club. The members of the latter organization wore white Tam o' Shanter caps. Miss June Noyes is Captain of the club. The whole delegation numbered 600. A. S. Parker was spokesman. In response to his remarks Major McKinley said:

"I am especially glad to make suitable recognition of the women who have honored me with their presence to-day. [Cheers.] They are a mighty factor in our progress and civilization, and they have been most potential in every crisis of American history. [Renewed cheering.]

"I am glad to know that they are interested in the party of good morals, good politics, good government, and public and private honesty. [Great applause.]

"The presence of this body of young men who are to vote for the first time next November is to me an inspiring sight, and that you are soon to enjoy the priceless privilege of citizenship must be to all of you an inspiring thought.

"For twenty years you have been enjoying our free institutions, the protection and opportunity of our laws, without any political power or responsibility. You are soon to assume your share in government and bear your share of duty and responsibility. I wonder as I look into your faces whether you fully appreciate the privilege and honor which you are so soon to have. I fear sometimes that few of us estimate suffrage at its true worth.

Nobility of the Right to Vote.

"It clothes us with sovereignty. It is a guarantee to our liberties and institutions, and is our surest safety. It is the Constitutional mode of expressing the popular will. Through its public policies are determined and public laws enacted. Through it Administrations are changed and Administrations are made. Through it our whole Governmental machinery is conducted. It is indeed a priceless inheritance, and should be valued as such by every young man.

"With the privilege comes grave responsibilities in its use. It should express the intelligence and judgment and confidence of the voter. It should never be employed for any base use. It should be exercised with courage, wisdom, and patriotism. It should never, no, never, be thrown against the country, and should never represent public dishonor. [Great applause.]

"If I recall, young men, my first vote. With what a thrill of pride it was exercised for the first time the full prerogative of citizenship. I have not realized

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Wall Street applied itself industriously to-day to guesses as to whether the Bank of England would to-morrow raise its discount rate. All the bear oracles of the Stock Exchange district were confident in their expressions of belief that there would be such an advance, and to back up their opinions they freely sold securities short. They did not accomplish much affecting quotations, for, coincident with better prices and broader markets for stocks and bonds, we have new animation and advances in grain and other farm products.

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The export movement of American commodities grows. Vessel room is the scarcest thing in New-York. Europe, buying our crops on a tremendous scale, is sending gold to the United States out of no consideration except that Europe owes that gold to the United States.

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And forecasts of advances in the English bank rate are hardly consequential enough to deserve the attention which room traders on the Exchange insist on indulging in. The truth is that most of these room traders have heavily oversold the market, and are now anxiously groping around for something on which to base hopes of relief from uncomfortable dilemmas. Any kind of a bugaboo would be good enough—if only it could be found.

***

Bankers of importance here see in any possible changes of the Bank of England rate what would be chiefly an endeavor to divert the American levy for gold from London to Paris. There would be in this certainly no great distress for America. The gold would still come this way. The starting place of the shipment would cut no figure, so far as New-York financial conditions are concerned. The important fact is that we are commercially entitled to this gold, and it is going to come right along to us, and English-French exchange markets are not American factors.

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Each day adds largely to the gold import engagements abroad, but special interest attaches to the coming of the yellow metal from a new quarter—$2,500,000 arriving at San Francisco to-morrow from Australia. The very ends of the earth are contributing. And the Government reserve has risen to figures far beyond what even most optimistic calculators have dared anticipate.

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The local money market keeps in close touch with these better conditions. The big banks and other financial institutions are finally in the market for commercial paper. This will soon tell on business generally, and quite apart from Wall Street.

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Though under pressure all day long, with every bear artifice resorted to, the market shows that it is substantial. Vigorous attacks were made on leading shares, like Manhattan, Louisville and Nashville, and conspicuous Grangers, but not one of them went to lower prices. The short interest was merely increased.

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Sugar Trust was practically alone in scoring a decline as much as a whole point. Sales of long stock have been easily discernible in the Sugar Trust quarter. Wall Street has abounding theories to account for this, but guessing about what Sugar Trust insiders may be doing is wasted effort. They are good business men, and they do not stand posing on street corners.

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One of the most interesting features in the Street is contributed by the sudden appearance of new life in Reading certificates. It is probable that we shall soon have this property back in all its old speculative popularity—only this time, with volumes of water squeezed out of it, there will be better opportunities for the investor than hitherto.

***

The changes in stocks for the day, of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. pf....	5%
Canada Southern.....	½
Chicago Gas.....	½
C., C., C. & St. L....	1
Del. & Hudson.....	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.....	½
Fl. Steel Co.....	2½
Iowa Central pf.....	1
Laclede Gas.....	⅝
Minn. & St. L.....	½
Minn. Iron.....	1¼
Mo., K. & T. pf.....	½
National Lead.....	½
Nat. Linseed Oil....	½
N. J. Central.....	1
Peoria & East.....	⅝
P. & R., 3d in. pd..	1
St. P., M. & Omaha..	½
U. S. Cordage pf....	1¼
U. S. Cordage gtd....	2½

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil.....	½
Am. Sugar Refs.....	1¼
Chi. & N. W.....	⅝
L. E. & West. pf....	½
N. Y. Central.....	⅝
Pullman Car.....	½
U. S. Rubber pf.....	1½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Am. Cot. Oil 8s.....	1
B'way & 7th Av. con.	1
Ches. & Ohio 1st, R. & A. 2d con.....	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. con.	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. cons.	1
Chi. & Erie 1st....	1
Col., H. V. & T. 6s..	1½
Col. & 9th Av. 5s...	½
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 1st	1
Mich. Cent. 5s, 1902..	3¼
Nor. Pac. 3d, c., t. r.	1
Nor. Pac. term.....	1¼
U. Pac. col. tr. notes.	1
Ohio Southern 1st....	1
P. & R. 1st pf. inc..	1½
P. & R. 2d pf. inc...	2
P. & R. 3d pf. inc...	2
St. P. 1st, C., P. & W. 5s.....	1
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	2
Union Elevated 1st..	4
Un. Pac., Ldn., & Col. 1st	1
U. S. Cordage 1st....	4
W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2½
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

DECLINED.

Mo., K. & Texas 2d..	1

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy. Call loans were made at 3½@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

Time money continued to show a tendency toward easier rates. Loans were reported on a basis of 6 per cent. for four months on a gold note and at the same rate plus a small commission on a currency note. There was no increased demand for commercial paper, but the better feeling in the market was apparent. While the number of sales were few, rates were easier. Indorsed bills receivable were quoted at 7 per cent. for choice names, with other grades ranging up to 9 and 10 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $78,710,012; balances, $4,474,666; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $160,323.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firmer for demand and cables owing to the higher discount rates in London. Cotton and grain bills were in good supply, but the market was very dull awaiting action on the Bank of England rate of discount to-morrow. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¼@$4.81½ for sixty day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84 for demnad, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95, guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—5c to 15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ⅞, to 91½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 41⅛; New-York Central, ⅛, to 95¼; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 59⅝; Erie, ⅛, to 13⅛; St. Paul, ⅛, to 73, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅛. Erie first preferred sold at 30 and Atchison at 12⅛. British consuls were firm at 109 7-16 for money and 100½ for the account.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 5s advanced ¼, the 4s, 1925 coupon, and the 4s, 1907 registered, each ⅛. There were sales of $14,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92½	
4s, r., 1907	106½	107
4s, c., 1907	107½	108½
4s, r., 1925	116	116½
4s, c., 1925	116⅛	116⅝
5s, r., 1904	110⅝	111⅛
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities $3,000 Alabama currency funded 4s sold at 94; $1,000 Alabama, Class C, at 94; $1,000 do at 95, buyer 3, and $1,000 Tennessee settlement 8s at 77.

NEW CHANCES FOR PROFIT.

Mr. Jennings S. Cox of John H. Davis & Co. said yesterday of the stock market:

"I think we will see a feverish and narrow market until ofter the election. There is a general and growing faith in the election of McKinley, but there may be, until the contest is over, sufficient uncertainty to keep quotations active within a narrow range. But I think that the man who watches stocks closely and picks up bargains on the declines, will make more money than he has had a chance to make for several years.

"After the election we will see a great advance in stocks, and it will not all be because of the demand for them. They will bring higher prices on merit. All lines of business will improve, there will be a great quantity of merchandise going West, railroad earnings will increase, and there will be a general betterment, which must have its effect on the stock market."

OLD TIMES RETURNING.

Mr. F. M. Dick of Dick Brothers & Co. is confidently bullish. He said yesterday:

"The market is going up. Traders in the 'room' do not believe in the advance and they have very few stocks. But, nevertheless, prices are going higher. Every development is helping to restore confidence. It really looks as though we were going to have again the good times that the Street knew after the resumption of specie payments, when gold was pouring into the country; when the business in Wall Street was enormous; when even the bootblacks speculated.

"McKinley's election by a big majority will bring back times like those. The foreigners have been holding back their money for the past six months, and it has been accumulating on their hands. They will rush for American securities just as soon as the election is over.

"Since the Baring panic this country has been virtually poor, and we have been economizing. Gold has gone abroad instead of coming this way. As a result of economies we are out of debt to foreign countries, and when we export goods now it means gold from abroad to pay for them. All of this means more money in this country, better times, higher prices for merchandise, and higher prices for stocks."

GAINS IN CONFIDENCE.

Responding to inquiries, Mr. Thomas H. Bolmer of Prince & Whitely said yesterday:

"I am a bull. People may squeeze out small profits by selling short on the advances, but the man who is a constitutional bear at this time will lose money. More and more stocks will be bought as confidence is gained, and the outside sentiment is all bullish. Everything points to an improvement, and toward higher prices. There will, of course, be reactions, and the market will be more or less feverish until the election is over and all of the uncertainty done away with."

BARGAINS ABUNDANT.

Mr. Theodore H. Price of Price & McCormick said yesterday, in response to an inquiry as to his opinion of the market and the outlook:

"Holders of stocks are no doubt very much encouraged by the gradual improvement in the political situation and are not inclined to sell. In addition, the situation in the commercial world has improved considerably during the past week. Not only is time money offered on the Stock Exchange with much more freedom than at any time since the nomination of Mr. Bryan, but, also, banks are showing a disposition to buy commercial paper. This means that the distress in the commercial world is being relieved to a large extent, and, consequently, that the numerous failures which have been apprehended will not take place.

"In addition, the railroad situation in the South is in a better condition. The Seaboard Air Line officials are showing some signs of returning to their sober senses, and are realizing that the policy which they have recently pursued could only end in disaster to themselves. In brief, the conviction is rapidly gaining ground that Major McKinley will be our next President. For any one who entertains this belief the stock market at the present moment is full of bargains."

EUROPEAN INVESTORS AWAKE.

Mr. Albert Stieglitz of Halle & Stieglitz, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, where he made a canvas of the foreign attitude toward American securities, was asked yesterday his opinion of the market and of the probability of foreign buying, both before and after the election. Mr. Stieglitz said:

"Far-seeing foreigners are buying our securities, grain and cotton at present low prices in anticipation of a sweeping victory for the Republican party in November, thereby turning the balance of trade in our favor and causing a natural flow of gold to this country and restoring general confidence. It was evident that securities, as well as cereals and products generally, which are still selling on a silver-scare basis, are going to greatly enhance in value as the public becomes more and more convinced of the certainty of McKinley's election. The foreigners are likely to do considerably more buying.

"I am, therefore, a great bull on the stock market—until a week after the election. Then I think the wise plan will be to sell. I am advising my customers not to defer their purchases until after the election, but to invest now, hold on during the rise, which we will see between this and November, and then be in a position to sell to those who generally buy when the expectations of others have been realized."

ADVISING PURCHASES.

Concerning the stock market, Mr. William F. Pendleton of Macy & Pendleton said yesterday:

"We are talking bullish and advising purchases. Things look brighter and confidence is spreading. There will be declines of course, but there are profits in sticking to the long side."

BOSTON IN GOOD SHAPE.

The Boston bank statement is noteworthy for the increase in deposits from individuals and outside banks, ("due banks" in the table,) and the shrinkage of loans. The banks have strengthened their position during the week, and would appear in shape to expand, rather than contract, the loan account. The surplus is now larger than at the same date in any year from 1886 to 1892.

WALL STREET TALK.

Gold clauses are dropping out of notes required of Wall Street borrowers. Only a few banks are now insisting on the provision. This signifies the absolute confidence of the banking community in the triumph of honest money at the coming National election.

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Iron manufacturers are taking more cheerful views of the trade outlook.

***

Changes are to be made in the Board of Directors of the Bay State Gas Company. A trifling change in the price could be stood by investors who once had hopes, and met Mr. J. Edward Addicks.

***

Louis Bell and Maurice Wormser are the most watched traders on the Stock Exchange just now. Both are credited with handsome profits.

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A director of the Pennsylvania Steel Company says: "Business steadily improves. Unexpectedly big trade is at hand. It looks as if business men were ready to stop waiting for the election to be over. They are so certain of a sound-money victory that they are already discounting the sure business revival."

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Time money at 6 per cent. is abundant. "It really looks," said one enthusiastic commission broker yesterday, "as if we were going to be fairly flooded with funds, and the change seems almost miraculous."

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@66. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50¼@62¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,472,264.12 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,472 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,462 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30⅛d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,639,548
Imports for same period.....	42,839,644
Net exports.....	$7,799,904
Net exports to date, 1895.....	42,230,308
Net exports to date, 1894.....	66,208,194
Net exports to date, 1893.....	13,241,865

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merchants'*	130
American Ex.	168	Metropolis	300
Butch. & Drovers'.	125	New-Amsterdam	190
Cent. National.	120	New-York	220
City	500	N. Y. County	610
Continental	180	Nat. Bank N. A.	125
Fifth Avenue	2,700	Park	250
Fourth National	160	Phenix	100
Gallatin National	290	Second National	425
Hanover	310	Seventh National	100
Irving	140	Shoe & Leather	90
Lincoln National	750	State of New-York	105
Manhattan	200	U. S. National	175
Market & Fulton	200	West Side	275
Mechanics'	185	Western National	111½

There were sales of 10 shares of American Exchange at 168; 9 Merchants' Exchange at 108, and 177 Phenix at 101.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold at auction to-day at 111 Broadway the following securities:

20 shares Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 127¾.

50 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 132.

25 shares Third Avenue Railroad Company, ex-rights, $100 each, 151.

12 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, common, $100 each, 28.

35 shares James Curran Manufacturing Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 82.

32 shares Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway, $100 each, 95.

9 notes Tennessee Central Railroad Company, dated Chicago, Dec. 1, 1894, payable to their own order and indorsed by them one year after date, interest at 6 per cent., $5,000 each; 2 notes do, $2,500 each; $150,000 Tennessee Central Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, represented by order on depository for delivery, duly indorsed, $650.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad having been sold yesterday under decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, and having been purchased by the reorganization managers, all holders of first, second, and third preference income bonds, deferred income bonds and stock of said company are notified by the Reorganization Committee that the fourth and final installment, being $50 per $1,000 bond on first, second, and third preference income bonds, $2.50 per share on stock, and $10 per $1,000 bond on deferred income bonds, called and payable not later than Oct. 9 at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New-York, Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, or J. S. Morgan & Co. of London.

—The Bondholders' Committee of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage bonds calls the attention of holders to the fact that, if they desire to participate in the reorganization of the company, they should immediately deposit their securities either with the Central Trust Company of New-York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

—The Southern Pacific Company announces that coupons due Oct. 1 from the mortgages of various lines in the Southern Pacific system, will be paid at the office of the company. The Central Trust Company will pay the coupons from bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Company, due on the same date.

—Interest coupons of the general mortgage bonds of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railway, due Oct. 1, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company.

—The National Wall Paper Company has declared the regular quarterly interest of 2 per cent. on the debenture stock, payable Oct. 1. Books close Sept. 28 and reopen Oct. 2.

—The semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the stock of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central on or after Sept. 30.

—The Keokuk and Western Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent., payable Oct. 1. Books close Sept. 28 and reopen Oct. 2.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Belcher	.51	.48
Best & Belcher	.94	.90
Bodie Consolidated	*.65	..
Bulwer	.42	.44
Challar	2.15	*2.15
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.65
Crown Point	.48	.46
Gould & Curry	.50	*.50
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.40
Mexican	.43	.45
Mono	.22	..
Ophir	.94	.90
Potosi	.89	.87
Savage	.59	.57
Sierra Nevada	.67	.67
Union Consolidated	.40	.33
Utah	.07	.08
Yellow Jacket	.29	.27

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 23.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alamo	.06	.06¼
Anaconda	.58	.60
Argentum	.49	.50
Blue Bell	.08	.08
Consolidated	.14	.14¼
Elkton	1.35	1.30
Gibson	.48	.48
Golden Fleece	1.05	1.05
Isabella	.43½	.43½
Jefferson	.14	.14
Mount Rosa	.16	.16
Pharmacist	.10½	.10¼
Portland	1.32	1.32
Union	.30¾	.33
Work	.09	.08¼

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	143	145	21	Adams Express.....	145	145	143¾	143¾	..
	12½	14	120	American Cotton Oil....	13	13	13	13	-½
	108	111	27	American Express.....	108	109	108	109	..
	5⅞	5¾	410	American Spirits Mfg....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
	15	15⅞	20	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	..
	110⅝	110⅞	63,975	*Am. Sugar Refs.....	111¼	112⅜	110¾	110⅝	-1⅛
	99½	100	4	*Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
	62¼	62¾	5,523	American Tobacco.....	62¼	62¾	61¾	62	..
	11⅝	12	3,445	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
	18⅝	18½	2,995	A., T. & S. F. pf.....	17⅜	18⅝	17⅜	18⅝	+⅞
	14	14¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio.....	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
	20¼	21	57	*Brooklyn Rapid Tran...	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¼	..
	89	93	10	Brooklyn Union Gas....	89½	89½	89½	89½	..
	44½	45½	100	Canada Southern.....	45	45	45	45	+½
	14⅛	14¼	1,520	Chesapeake & Ohio.....	14	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
	155	158	146	Chicago & Alton.....	154	154	154	154	..
	68	68⅛	9,180	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	67⅝	68⅜	67¼	68	+⅛
	60¾	61	3,527	Chicago Gas, t. r.....	59⅜	61⅛	59½	60⅜	+⅛
	70⅝	70⅞	15,907	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul....	70⅜	71⅝	70½	70⅝	+⅛
	127	129	4	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf....	129	129	129	129	..
	98	98¼	1,400	Chi. & Northwestern....	99	99	98	98	-¾
	60⅝	60⅞	2,800	Chi., R. I. & Pacific....	60¾	61⅜	60¼	60⅝	-⅛
	26	26½	550	C., C., C. & St. L.....	26	26½	26	26½	+⅛
	122	123½	169	Delaware & Hudson....	123⅝	123⅝	123⅜	123⅝	+1⅜
	12½	13¼	200	Erie	13	13	13	13	+⅛
	28	30	100	Erie 1st pf.....	29½	29½	29½	29½	+1½
	27¾	28	1,735	General Electric.....	28¾	28¾	27⅝	27⅝	+¼
	88½	90	100	Illinois Central.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	..
	40	40½	410	Illinois Steel Co.....	39	41	39	41	+2½
	26	27	100	Iowa Central pf.....	26	26	26	26	+1
	25	25¼	900	Laclede Gas.....	24¼	25½	24¼	25½	+1⅝
	64¾	65¼	125	Lake Erie & West. pf..	64½	64½	64½	64½	..
	145	146	612	Lake Shore.....	145½	146	145½	146	+¼
	40	40¼	10,210	Louis. & Nash.....	40½	40¾	39¼	40⅜	..
	5½	6	100	L., N. A. & Chi. pf....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	-¼
	88	86¾	8,855	Manhattan Con.....	86¼	87	85¾	86¼	..
	14¼	16½	100	Min. & St. Louis.....	14½	14½	14½	14½	+½
	52	54	300	Minnesota Iron.....	51	51	51	51	+1½
	10¼	10⅝	1,200	Mo., Kan. & T.....	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	+¼
	22⅝	23¼	1,452	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.....	22¼	23¼	22¼	23	+½
	19¼	19⅝	775	Missouri Pacific.....	19½	19⅝	18¾	19⅜	+½
	21½	21⅝	870	*Nat. Lead Co.....	21	22¼	21	21½	+½
	82	85	70	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	82½	85	82½	83	..
	15⅝	16½	100	National Linseed Oil....	18	16	16	16	+1½
	4	8	20	New Central Coal.....	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
	102¾	103½	427	New-Jersey Central.....	101¾	103½	101¾	103	+1
	92	92½	175	New-York Central.....	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	-¾
	21½	22	400	N. Y., S. & W. pf.....	22	22¼	22	22	..
	4⅝	4½	800	North American.....	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
	12	12½	1,355	N. P., all in. pd.....	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	-⅛
	20¼	20½	1,695	N. P. pf., all in. pd....	20	20⅜	20	20½	..
	12⅞	13⅛	1,100	Ontario & Western.....	13	13⅜	13	13	-⅛
	12	20	4	Ore. R. & N., all in. pd..	12½	13	12½	13	..
	18½	18⅝	970	Pacific Mail.....	18½	19	18½	18¾	+⅛
	4	5	100	Peoria & Eastern.....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
	18⅜	18⅞	52,152	P. & R., 3d in. pd.....	18⅜	19⅜	17⅝	18¾	+1
	11¾	12	100	P., C., C. & St. L.....	12	12	12	12	..
	142½	143½	205	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	142	142	142	142	-½
	37	38¼	100	St. Paul & Omaha.....	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+½
	15	16	200	Southern Pacific.....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
	7⅝	7¾	1,250	Southern Railway.....	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅛
	21½	21⅝	2,455	Southern Railway pf....	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21½	..
	21⅜	21¼	2,230	Tennessee Coal & Iron..	20⅞	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+¼
	6⅜	6⅝	824	Union Pacific t. r.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
	4½	4⅝	2,640	U. S. Cordage, t. r.....	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4¼	+⅛
	9	9½	200	U. S. Cordage pf., t. r...	9	9¼	9	9¼	+1¼
	17¾	18½	800	U. S. Cordage gtd, t. r...	17¾	19	17¾	19	+3½
	55⅞	56¼	2,784	*U. S. Leather pf.....	56	56⅝	55¾	56	..
	70	73	176	U. S. Rubber pf.....	71	71	71	71	-1½
	..	..	17	United R. of N. J.....	232	232	232	232	..
	5⅜	5⅞	20	Wabash.....	6	6	6	6	..
	13⅜	14¼	1,280	Wabash pf.....	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+⅜
	80	90	25	Wells-Fargo Express....	85	85	85	85	..
	82⅞	83	2,614	Western Union Tel.....	83	83¼	82¾	82¾	-⅛
	6	6¼	4,780	Wheeling & L. E.....	6¼	6⅝	6	6¼	-⅛
	Sales.....		221,434						

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s		Lac Gas L C of St L 1st 5s	
6,000	106½	1,000	90⅛
Am Sp Mfg Co 6s		Lex Av & Pav F 1st	
1,000	61⅜	6,000	112
1,000	61⅜	L & N 5s	
1,000	61½	5,000	86
4,000	61½	Met Elev 2d	
4,000	61	1,000	103⅛
At, T & S F gen 4s		Mex Int 1st 4s	
1,000	75½	9,000	72
5,000	75⅞	5,000	72⅜
25,000	76	Mich Cen 5s, 1902	
Adjustment 4s		2,000	107
9,000	33½	M, L S & W 1st	
10,000	33⅜	3,000	128
3,000	34	M & St P, C & P W 5s	
2,000	34¼	1,000	111
5,000	34½	M, K & E 1st	
25,000	34¼	2,000	89
10,000	34½	M, K & T 1st 4s	
5,000	34½	4,000	79⅝
20,000	34⅜	13,000	80
20,000	34¼	M, K & T 2d	
Aus & N W 1st		1,000	54⅜
8,000	82½	5,000	54½
4,000	82¾	10,000	54
B'y & 7th Av, 1st con 5s		Morris & Essex 1st	
5,000	115	10,000	137
Brook U Gas 5s		N Y, C & St L 4s	
1,000	104	1,000	102¾
Can So 1st gtd		N Y, O & W, ref 4s	
1,000	106¾	2,000	84½
Cen of N J G M 5s		8,000s30F	84½
2,000	114¼	N P Ist, reg	
1,000	114	5,000	114⅜
C & O, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s		N P 3d coup, Tr Co ctfs, assented	
1,000	93	5,000	67
2d cons 4s		N P con 5s, Tr Co ctfs, assented	
2,000	83	23,000	45½
Ches & Ohio con 5s		5,000	45¾
3,000	105½	N P Ter 1st	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		3,000	102
10,000	69	N P col tr nts, J P M & Co certfs	
C, B & Q cons 7s		25,000	88½
1,000	115	N P 3d Mon 1st, Tr Co certfs	
C, B & Q conv 5s		3,000	84
5,000	98	Ohio South 1st	
1,000	98¼	3,000	85
4,000	96	3,000	85½
Chic & Erie 1st		5,000	85¾
2,000	106½	3,000	86
3,000	107	Or S L 6s	
C & N P 1st, Tr Co ctfs		1,000	108⅝
20,000	40	Trust Co certfs	
5,000	40¼	1,000	106½
5,000	40½	P & R 1st pf inc, Tr Co certfs, 3d instal pd	
C, R I & P ext 5s		10,000	34½
11,000	99⅝	5,000	34⅜
3,000	99⅞	25,000	34½
C, R I & P deb 5s		5,000	34¾
4,000	89¼	15,000	35
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s		10,000	35⅛
3,000	90	15,000	35¼
C, H V & T 5s		6,000	35¾
5,000	81¾	17,000	35⅞
C, H V & T G M 6s		10,000	35¾
1,000	83½	2d pf inc, Tr Co ctfs 3d instal pd	
Col & 9th Av 1st		10,000	21
2,000	112½	5,000	21¼
Con Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s		7,000	21⅜
1,000	77	5,000	21¾
E T, V & G 1st		30,000	22
16,000	107¼	10,000	22⅜
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		25,000	23
2,000	98	5,000	22¾
Erie 4s, prior bonds		15,000	23
2,000	87	10,000	22¾
5,000	86½	1,000	22¼
15,000s20F	86¾	10,000	22⅜
Erie 3d Mtge		3d pf inc, Tr Co ctfs 3d instal pd	
5,000	106	5,000	19⅜
Erie 4th Mtge		10,000	19½
2,000	114	25,000	20
H & T Cen 1st 5s		26,000	21¼
10,000	106	14,000	21½
5,000	106½	5,000	21
H & T C con 6s		10,000	21¾
1,000	102	Peo & East 1st	
Iowa Cen 1st 5s		20,000	75
5,000	91⅞	Peo & Eastern inc	
K P 1st con, Tr Co ctfs		1,000	17
1,000	63½	P & R gen 4s, Tr Co cts, assented	
1,000	63	3,000	74½
L, S & M So 1st coup		13,000	74⅜
6,000	110	43,000	74⅞
Sales		65,000	75
		10,000	75⅛
		10,000	75¼
		15,000	75⅜
		25,000	75⅝
		11,000	75⅜
		36,000	75½
		15,000	75¼
		Rich & Dan 6s	
		1,000	115¾
		Rio G W 1st	
		4,000	69
		2,000	69¼
		5,000	69½
		5,000	69⅞
		1,000	69
		St J & G I 1st, Tr Co certfs	
		4,000	40
		St L & I M 2d	
		3,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
55 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the amount appertaining to the following described coupons, together with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum while payment has been in default, will be paid on and after Wednesday, September 23, 1896, on presentation of the coupons at the office of the **UNION TRUST CO.**, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston.

FROM UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR EACH COUPON DUE JULY 1, 1896, (THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS,) AND INTEREST THEREON (FORTY-EIGHT CENTS,) IN ALL THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS FORTY-EIGHT CENTS.

FROM UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR EACH COUPON DUE JULY 1ST, 1896, (TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS,) AND INTEREST THEREON (THIRTY-FOUR CENTS,) IN ALL TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS THIRTY-FOUR CENTS.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Consolidated Mtge. Bonds
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

Holders of bonds are notified to deposit immediately in accordance with the terms of the reorganization plan and agreement, (which is solely in the interest of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,) with the Central Trust Company of New-York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, and obtain in exchange therefor engraved negotiable reorganization certificates.

A circular relating to the present and previous condition and management of the road and the plan of reorganization has been prepared for the information of the bondholders, and may be obtained of the undersigned or either of the Trust Companies.

Charles Parsons, 15 Broad St., New-York.
William Lummis, 40 Wall St., New-York.
Thomas Denny, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New-York.
Charles R. Batt, Nat. Security Bank, Boston.
Philip V. R. Ely, 28 State St., Boston.
Swayne & Swayne, Counsel, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF
THE IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO.
Special 5 % Car Trust Bonds.

The committee has adopted a plan for raising the money necessary to equip the cars of your trust with air brakes and automatic couplers, as required by United States statutes. Copies of plan and circular for the information of the holders may be had on application at the State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

A majority of all the bonds have assented to this plan, and this public notice is given that every holder of bonds may join in the plan, and share its advantages.

Immediate deposit of bonds with the State Trust Company, who will issue negotiable receipts, is requested.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
WILLIAM A. READ,
WILLIAM H. MALE,
E. SCOFIELD,
H. A. V. POST,
} Bondholders' Committee.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY
Bondholders' Committee.

In view of the recent receivership of the above company, and at the request of holders of more than $2,500,000 of bonds of various issues, the undersigned have consented to act as a **BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE** to prepare a plan of reorganization when needed, and meanwhile to communicate with all classes of bondholders on matters of interest.

All holders of bonds are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee, at No. 54 Wall Street, stating the amount and character of their holdings.

New-York, September 3, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
54 Wall Street.
HENRY W. POOR,
18 Wall Street.
HENRY C. ROUSE,
45 Wall Street.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FREDK. L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF

PANAMA RAILROAD
6% Sinking Fund Subsidy Bonds.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1896.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 9th day of September, 1896, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, the following one hundred and seven Sinking Fund Subsidy 6 per cent. Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.:

604	950	1389	1755	2047	2594
623	990	1404	1773	2061	2602
625	1058	1431	1782	2066	2652
633	1066	1443	1785	2079	2679
684	1081	1449	1800	2094	2687
697	1095	1454	1807	2189	2737
711	1115	1501	1813	2202	2758
802	1149	1528	1848	2204	2760
805	1157	1574	1880	2206	2808
845	1175	1610	1886	2210	2823
850	1190	1612	1898	2277	2837
886	1263	1649	1899	2301	2868
897	1268	1673	1926	2305	2889
900	1280	1701	1939	2348	2903
910	1295	1708	1942	2401	2914
920	1333	1711	1993	2414	2921
924	1338	1731	1994	2573	2936
930	1373	1735	2024	2578	

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, at par, on the 1st day of November, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Railroad Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated Oct. 26, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

JOHN ADAMS, Treasurer Pro Tem.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, September 24, 1896.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and its affiliated properties having been sold on the 23d inst. under decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, and same having been purchased by the Reorganization Managers, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the fourth and final installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on **OCTOBER 9TH, 1896**, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. Stock.
Standard Gas Common Stock.
Union Typewriters 1st Pfd. Stock.
B'way & Seventh Ave. R. R. Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
8 BROAD ST.

Consolidated Gas Co. of N. J.
Dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 BROAD ST.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN TRACTION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York, a dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Thursday, October 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 30, 1896, when the transfer books shall be closed for the purposes of the dividend.

The transfer books will reopen Wednesday, October 21, 1896, at the opening of business.

New-York, Sept. 23, 1896.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.

Office of the Treasurer, New-York, Sept. 23, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 30th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 16th day of October next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.,
Sept. 5, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, New-York, Sept. 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the CITY LINE, of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable on the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER next at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1896.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York City, Sept. 15, 1896.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP under the firm name of WILLISTON, BARNES & CO., for the transaction of a stock brokerage business, with offices at 30 Broad St.

JAMES H. WILLISTON,
WINTHROP HOWARD BARNES.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WORK.—Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1896—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M. SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1896, for furnishing labor and material for increase of present system for water service and fire protection at arsenal. Information furnished on application to Major ISAAC ARNOLD, Jr., Ord. Dept.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of and persons having claims against HENRIETTA WALTER, lately doing business at No. 54 East 33rd Street, in the City of New-York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the undersigned, Rudolph Luhrs, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Henrietta Walter for the benefit of her creditors, at his office and place of transacting business, Number 514 Sixth Avenue, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of November, 1896.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21st, 1896.

RUDOLPH LUHRS, Assignee.
JOHN G. BOYD, Attorney for Assignee, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City. s8-law6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHAMBERS, TALBOT WILSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TALBOT WILSON CHAMBERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1896. JOHN F. CHAMBERS, Executor. MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, Attorney for Executor, Nos. 56 and 58 Pine Street, New-York City. my7-law6mTh

DE HAAS, MAURITS F. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURITS F. H. DE HAAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of July, 1896. MAURITS F. H. DE HAAS, Administrator, with the will annexed. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 234 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy2-law6mTh

FOX, JOSEPH C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH C. FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 43, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1896.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of April, 1896. ROBERT C. FOX, Administrator. JOSEPH P. OSBORNE, Attorney for Administrator, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City. ap9-law6mTh.

GRANT, JAMES.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charlotte Louisa Grant, Charles Grant, John B. Grant, Mary Thompson, Jane Rawson, Margaret Grant Scott, Frederic G. Millar, Anne W. Bolton, Elizabeth H. G. Logan, James Grant Millar, Charles Eldon Millar, John D. Sloane, William H. Sloane, and Scott Sloane, all the above being of full age and of sound mind, except said Margaret Grant Scott, who is of unsound mind, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the thirteenth day of October, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederic Grant as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are incompetent or under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CHARLES EDWARD SOUTHER, Attorney of Executor, Office and Post Office address, 7 Nassau St., N. Y. au27-law6wTh

HASBROOK, COERTLAND AINSLIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against COERTLAND AINSLIE HASBROOK, late of Refugio, Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of February next.—Dated New-York, the third day of August, 1896. ANN TELFER TOOKE, Administratrix. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, 96 Broadway, New-York City, Attorneys for Administratrix. aud-law6mTh

KUHN, IRA LA FORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IRA LA FORGE KUHN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Walter Cox, No. 29 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1896. JAMES E. CHANDLER, Executor. Walter Cox, Attorney for Executor, 29 West Forty-second Street, New-York City. ap9-law6mTh

MULLER, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of September, 1896. SARAH J. SHRADER, Executrix. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall St., New-York City. s3-law6mTh

PHILLIPP, FRANCIS J. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS J. A. PHILLIPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of John Fennell, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of August, 1896. WILLIAM PHILLIPP, EDWARD PHILLIPP, Administrators. JOHN FENNELL, Attorney for Administrators, 280 Broadway, New-York City. au6-law6mTh

ROE, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. ROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1896. JOHN TOWNSHEND, Executor, &c. ap30-law6mTh

SMITH, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. S. Thomas, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. JAMES H. SMITH, Surviving Administrator. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Administrator. s17-law6mTh

SNOW, JULIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the law office of Parker & Scudder, No. 181 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1896. FRANCES G. PARDEE, GEORGE M. S. HORTON, Executors. PARKER & SCUDDER, Attorneys for Executors, 181 Broadway, New-York. s24-law6mTh

SOUTHACK, ELLA LOUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA LOUISE SOUTHACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of June, 1896. EUGENE SOUTHACK, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, New-York City. 2d-law6mTh

VARKER, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS VARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1896. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor. my21-law6mTh

WEYMAN, CORNELIUS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS J. WEYMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned at its place of transacting business, No. 30 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1896.—Dated New-York, 17th June, 1896. REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Executor. VARNUM & HARISON, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William St., New-York City. je18-law6mTh&de18

IF YOU HAVE A HORSE OR CARRIAGE FOR SALE
Announce it in THE NEW-YORK TIMES and reach people who are able to purchase what you have to sell.
Read THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Cash Prices for Staples.

Wheat, No. 2 red	73¾@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	27½@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed	21 @ ..
Cotton, middling	8 9-16@ ..
Coffee, No. 7, spot	10¾@ ..
Minnesota patent flour	$3.65 @ ..
Molasses, O. K., prime	29 @ ..
Lard, prime	4.00 @ ..
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	4¾@ ..
Tallow, prime	3¼@ ..
Pork, mess	8.00 @ ..
Beef hams	16.00 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	4⅜@ ..
Lead	2.75 @ ..
Copper	10.70 @ ..

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Flour was firm; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 61¾@64½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@62c by sample; No. 2 red, 64½@67c; No. 2 corn, 21½@21¾c; No. 2 oats, 16¼@16⅝c; No. 2 rye, 33¾c; No. 2 barley, 33c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 69½@70½c; prime timothy seed, $2.60, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $5.95@$6; lard, per 100 lb, $3.62½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $3.20@$3.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.57; granulated, $4.95; standard A, $4.70; linseed oil, raw, 27c; boiled, 29c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

There was a sensational advance of 2c a bushel, and the largest single day's trading in some weeks, with succession of violent fluctuations, the market sometimes moving up and down ½c in three to five minutes; the rise seemed to be more speculative than otherwise....16,000 bushels ungraded sold on private terms, free on board, afloat....No. 2 red quoted 2½c over December, free on board, afloat, to arrive; December closed at 70¾c; No. 1 hard Spring quoted at 2c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York, December price, free on board, afloat; do, Duluth, ¼c over December....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 392,000 bushels; exports, 303,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Wheat prices were soaring to-day. To-day 640 cars arrived, against 932 last Wednesday and 808 a year ago, on the strength of foreign markets. The close at Liverpool was ¾d higher than yesterday. Paris was up 85c on spot flour and 5c on futures, and wheat at that place was 10@15c higher. Antwerp was unchanged and Berlin 3@3¼ marks higher. The cash demand was reported as excellent, prices keeping in full accord with the futures. Receipts at Chicago were 169 cars, and 126,558 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances were liberal at 404,379 bushels. December wheat opened from 62⅝c to 63c, advanced to 64c, closing at 64¼@65c, 2¾@2½c higher than yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points, 986,645 bushels; shipments, 560,412 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 375,853 bushels; shipments, 301,104 bushels.

Corn.

The corn market was more lively to-day, getting most of its support from wheat....The market for cash corn was ½c higher and moderately active. No. 2 corn, 8,000 bushels, 1c over October, delivered, spot, and 8,000 bushels, to arrive, at ¾c over October, delivered; 64,000 bushels No. 2 corn, private terms, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 2 white, private terms, free on board, afloat; No. 2 corn quoted October price, in elevator....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 386,000 bushels; exports, 195,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Corn was a laggard in the race. Receipts were 405 cars, 85 more than estimated, and 126,558 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were firm and unchanged to ¼d higher. Export clearances amounted to 228,681 bushels. May corn opened at 24¾@24⅞c, sold between 24¾ and 25¼c, closing at 25⅛@25¼c, ⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was firm and ¼c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 441,427 bushels; shipments, 221,068 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 384,551 bushels.

Oats.

There was more speculation than usual in this market and prices closed partially ⅛c higher than last night....Cash oats were quiet and nominal; sales, 65,000 bushels track and ungraded white at 19@20½c as to quality: No. 2 oats quoted at 21c, elevator; No. 3 oats, 19c; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 21½c....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 160,000 bushels; exports, 21,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—OATS—Oats prices were up just a trifle. Receipts were 233 cars, and 24,902 bushels were taken from store. Exports were 2,520 bushels. May oats closed ¼c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were steady, prices showing no essential changes.

Flour.

The flour market was held 10c higher and was dull to-day....Total sales were 22,500 pbls, including 11,000 bbls Winter patents, $3.70@$4; 2,400 bbls straights, $3.35@$3.40; 250 sacks clears, $2.90; 300 bbls extra 1s, $2.60; 6,700 bbls city patents, $4.30@$4.55; 5,000 bbls city clears, $4.10; 200 bbls city extra 2s, $3; 3,000 bbls Spring patents, $3.75@$3.85; 650 bbls straights, $3.65; 2,000 bbls clears, $2.85@$3; 250 sacks superfine, $1.65. ....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 81,000 bbls; exports, 23,000 bbls.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market strong; quoted 41c, cost, insurance, and freight, for No. 2 Western; car lots, State and Western, quoted 37@37½c.

BARLEY—Market firm; new feeding quoted 30½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New-York.

FLAXSEED—Held higher; offered at 77½c, cost, insurance, and freight.

CORNMEAL—Quiet; Brandywine, $2.05; Western and Southern, $1.90@$2.05.

FEED—Firm; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@52½c; 100-lb, 55@60c; rye feed, 50@55c; sharps, 65@70c; hominy chop, 40@45c; cottonseed meal, 95c@$1.05; oil meal, 85@90c; city feed, 57½@62½c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Rye was firm, in sympathy with wheat; offerings were moderate, and there was a good demand; receipts were 20 cars; No. 2 on the regular market sold at 33¾c, and No. 3, on track and to go to store, at 33c; no grade sold at 30c; September was 34c, nominal, and December sold at 34½@35c. Barley was easier; offerings were somewhat larger, while the demand showed no improvement; receipts were 60 cars; the range of prices was from 22c to 32c for common to choice, with fancy nominally above.

COTTON.

	Opening.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing To-Day.
September	8.10	8.14	8.10	8.04@8.06
October	8.13	8.16	8.05	8.07@8.08
November	8.13	8.17	8.05	8.08@8.09
December	8.25	8.28	8.16	8.18@8.19
January	8.33	8.36	8.24	8.26@8.27
February	8.38	8.40	8.35	8.30@8.31
March	8.40	8.43	8.32	8.34@8.35
April	8.42	8.45	8.42	8.37@8.39
May	8.47	8.50	8.45	8.40@8.42
June	8.49	8.49	8.49	8.43@8.45

Market closed steady at 1 point advance to 2 points decline compared with yesterday's closing prices. Transferrable notices, 810. Total sales, 156,500 bales.

Receipts at the principal ports were as follows: Galveston, 12,175 bales, against 6,007 bales same day last year; New-Orleans, 6,641 bales, against 4,168 bales; Mobile, 580 bales, against 1,036 bales; Savannah, 4,920 bales, against 5,157 bales; Norfolk, 2,819 bales, against 388 bales.

Spot cotton quiet. Middling uplands, 8 9-16c; middling Gulf, 8 13-16c; sales, 249 bales, all spinning.

Liverpool Cable—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales, all American; middling uplands, 4 11-16d. Futures steady; 3-64@4-64d decline; closed steady; ½ point advance to 1 point net decline. January-February, 426b; February-March, 4½@4¾b; March-April, 427s; April-May, 427½s; May-June, 428s; June-July, 428 to 429; September, 437v; September-October, 432b; October-November, 429b; November-December, 426½b; December-January, 426b.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—Cotton easy; good middling, 7 15-16c; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 5-16c; net receipts, 6,641 bales; gross, 6,713 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,000 bales; France, 4,900 bales; Continent, 5,000 bales; coastwise, 2,720 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 181,245 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 23.—Cotton easy; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net and gross receipts, 12,013 bales; exports, to France, 7,168 bales; sales, 1,463 bales; spinners, 149 bales; stock, 148,893 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 23.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 9-16c; low middling, 7 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 4,920 bales; exports, to the Continent, 500 bales; coastwise, 3,005 bales; sales, 656 bales; stock, 71,026 bales.

PROVISIONS.

Market was quiet....PORK—Firm; sales, 300 bbls; mess, $7.75@$8.25; family, $10.50@$11.50; short clear, $7.75@$9.50....BEEF—Firm; good demand; extra mess, $6.50@$7; family, $8@$9; packet, $7@$8....BEEF HAMS—Firm at $16....DRESSED HOGS—Higher on small receipts; 160-lb, 4¾@4¾c; heavy to light, 4⅝@5¾c....CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies steady at 4¾@6c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders easy at 3¾@4c; pickled hams steady at 9¾@10c....TALLOW—Firm and active; sales, 800 hhds at 3¼c; closing at 3¼c....STEARINE—Firm; oleo, 4¼c; lard, 4¾c; sales, 75,000 lb oleo at 4¼c....LARD—Higher and dull; prime steam closing at 4c asked; city, 3.80c; refined higher; South America, 4.75c; Continent, 4.85c; compound, 4c; options closed at 3.90c, nominal, for September.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—PROVISIONS—The pit was deserted most of the time. The hog market was steady, and product displayed a similar tone through sympathy. At the close January pork was 21c lower than yesterday, January lard 5c higher, and January ribs a shade lower. Domestic and foreign markets were steady. Receipts were moderate and the shipments liberal. The cash market was active and firm. Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 200 cars; corn, 560 cars; oats, 295 cars; hogs, 33,000 head.

METALS.

TIN—Market easier, with spot quoted at 12.90@12.95c; a sale of Banca tin takes place to-morrow at Rotterdam....COPPER—Market closed dull; spot, 10.70@11c; casting copper, 10.25@10.50c; electrolytic, 10.50@10.62½c....LEAD—Closed quiet and unchanged at 2.75@2.80c for spot; St. Louis easy....SPELTER—Closed unchanged at 3.55@3.65c for spot....IRON—Market is fairly steady, with business mostly in small lots; Pennsylvania, No. 1 X, 11.75@12.75c; No. 2 X, 11.25@11.75c; Southern, No. 2 foundry, 10@10.50c; steel rails, 28c.

COFFEE.

A fairly steady but quiet market is reported for Rio and Santos, with Rio No. 7, spot, quoted at 10¼c and No. 8 at 9¾c. Mild coffee remains steady, with a fair demand, especially for best Maracaibo grades. Sales were 1,200 bags Rio No. 7, spot, at 13½c for the coffee. Of the mild grades, sales were 2,750 bags Maracaibo, 250 bags Angostura, and 100 bags Savanilla, on private terms....Rio stock, 308,000 bags; Santos stock, 549,000 bags.

OILS.

The market rules about steady....COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, 21@22c; prime crude, loose, free on board, mills, 14@16c; off crude, barrels, here, 19@20c; Summer yellow, prime, 23@23½c; Summer yellow, off grade, 23@23½c; butter oil, nominally 25@26c; Winter yellow, prime, 30@32c; white, prime, 25½@26c....LARD OIL—Prime city, 37@40c....LINSEED OIL—American, raw, 32@33c; American boiled, 34@35c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Sept. 23.—Oil closed at 1.13; Standard's price, 1.15.

FREIGHTS.

The market for berth room continues strong, with some business reported, although more has undoubtedly been done. Rates are firm.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Lake rates were firm, with charters of corn to Buffalo at 1½c and o

READING PROPERTY SOLD

UNDER THE FORECLOSURE OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE.

Everything Purchased by the Reorganization Committee, Headed by J. P. Morgan & Co.—Property Valued at $250,000,000 Bought for $20,000,000—Hetty Green Protests Against the Sale as Illegal.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 23.—The auction sale of properties of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies under the foreclosure of the general mortgage and as directed by the United States Circuit Court took place today. The sale was conducted in the old Reading passenger station at Thirteenth and Callowhill Streets.

There were 200 persons in attendance at 10 A. M., when the assets in the hands of the receivers, and which are not covered by the general mortgage bonds, were offered to the highest bidder. Among those present were President and Receiver Joseph S. Harris and Receiver John Lowber Welsh of the Reading Companies; Directors George F. Baer of Reading and Col. James Boyd of Philadelphia; F. W. Whitridge of New-York, counsel for the Reading Reorganization Committee; C. H. Coster of New-York, a member of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Francis Lynde Stetson of New-York, counsel for J. Pierpont Morgan; ex-Judge Campbell, general solicitor for the Reading Railroad, and Samuel Dickson and Thomas Hart, Jr., solicitors for the company; George J. Crawford, Special Master in the Reading receivership, and William R. Taylor, Secretary of the company.

The assets were offered in three separate "parcels." The only bidder was C. H. Coster, representing J. P. Morgan & Co., the head of the Reading Reorganization Committee, and he was the purchaser of the three lots for $4,500,000. Mr. Coster deposited $300,000 to bind the purchase—$100,000 on each lot.

The Three Lots Sold.

The first lot embraced the right, title, and interest of the Philadelphia and Reading Company in securities the par value of which is $15,584,500. These securities are pledged as collateral security for the payment of an issue of $10,000,000 collateral trust bonds. The sale included the interest of the receivers in the collateral trust bonds as well as in the shares and bonds pledged to secure the payment thereof. Mr. Whitridge, on behalf of Mr. Coster, bid $3,000,000, and the assets were knocked down to him conditionally.

The second parcel included stocks and bonds owned by the railroad and coal and iron companies to the total par value of $23,257,253. The stocks and bonds are subject to various pledges. Mr. Coster secured this lot for $1,000,000, conditionally.

The third lot comprised the right, title, and interest of the railroad company in and to two certain bonds of the coal and iron company, and also in certain claims against the coal and iron company amounting in the aggregate to $68,879,336. Mr. Coster also secured this lot conditionally, for $100,000.

The conditions upon which the separate sales were made was that they were to be finally put up as a unit. When this was done, Mr. Coster, although unopposed, bid $4,500,000 for the total, an increase of $400,000, and the lots were knocked down to him at the larger figure.

During the progress of the sale, Attorney Robert L. Luce of New-York, on behalf of Mrs. Hetty Green of New-York, a large holder of Reading securities, formally protested against the sale on the ground that it was illegal. Mr. Luce filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court to-day to this effect.

Under the reorganization, the annual charges of the Reading will be lessened $717,900. The present fixed charges of the railroad and coal and iron companies aggregate $19,535,073, and under the reorganization the fixed charges will be $9,317,173.

The Afternoon Sale.

The property of the railroad and coal and iron companies that is covered by the general mortgage was sold at foreclosure sale this afternoon to C. H. Coster of New-York for $16,000,000. Mr. Coster, through J. P. Morgan & Co., represents the Reading Reorganization Committee. This sale was also conducted at the old Reading station, and when it began at noon, the number of spectators had materially increased. The property was divided into three lots, and they brought, respectively, $7,500,000, $7,500,000, and $1,000,000. As was the case this morning, Mr. Coster's bids were not opposed.

The first lot embraced railroad lines and "the leasehold interest" in other lines, real estate, 160,000 shares of coal and iron company stock, (par value $50 each,) and stocks and bonds of lines leased or controlled by the Reading Railroad, and deposited with the trustee of the general mortgage. The par valuation of the lot was placed at $42,785,175.

The second lot comprised coal lands, coal leases, iron ore lands, furnace properties, and other real estate, and stocks of corporations owned by the coal and iron company, but subject to a prior pledge by the railroad company.

The third lot comprised securities pledged as security for the general mortgage "by certain reconstruction trustees of the Philadelphia and Reading Company."

Attorney Luce entered another protest on behalf of Mrs. Hetty Green to the foreclosure sale, on the ground of illegality. Notice was also given on behalf of the City of Philadelphia that the contract entered into between the city and the Reading Railroad for the construction of a subway would have to be carried out under the new order of things, and that the City of Philadelphia, as Trustee under the will of Stephen Girard, would not consent to the immediate transfer of the coal lands that have been leased to the Reading. Thomas H. Walker, trustee under a mortgage given by the coal and iron company for $158,000 to the Hartman, Meyer, Schail, and Reed coal tracts, read a notice of the priority of this claim. Mr. Walker, also, on behalf of William D. Baber, trustee under a one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar mortgage given by the Reading for the Eagle Hill coal tract, read a similar notice.

The afternoon sale, which was the most important part of the proceeding, occupied but forty minutes. The total par value of the property disposed of at both sales is said to have been $250,000,000.

One of the members of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. said yesterday that while the firm declined to talk of the sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Companies' properties and interests at Philadelphia, "everything was satisfactory."

On the Stock Exchange transactions in Reading securities were speculative and large, the sales being 560,000 shares of the three preferred classes and fours. The third preferred ranged in price from 17⅝ to 19¾, closing at 18¾. On Tuesday the closing price was 17¾, and the prices ranged from 16⅝ to 18¼. The Philadelphia sales have to be confirmed in the United States courts, and it is held by some that if there is no confirmation the charter of the companies may be saved.

Baltimore and Ohio Interest.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Receiver Cowen says that interest amounting to $385,550, due Oct. 1, on Baltimore and Ohio securities will be paid. The payments will consist of semi-annual interest as follows: $34,190 for 4 per cent. loan of 1853, principal $1,709,500; $90,000 6 per cent. Parkersburg branch loan of 1879, principal $3,000,000; $261,360 4½ per cent. Philadelphia branch loan of 1883, principal $11,616,000. Coupons of the loan of 1853 will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company, in Baltimore; J. P. Morgan & Co. of New-York will distribute the interest on the loan of 1879, and Brown, Shipley & Co., London, England, the interest on the loan of 1883.

More than a Mile a Minute.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 23.—Sir Andrew Fairbairn, a well-known English railroad official, was here to-day, the guest of high officers of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road. Sir Andrew is making an inspection of the leading American railways. He left town at 1 o'clock. He was given a demonstration of American railway practice on the train on which he left New-Haven. The trail left New-Haven at 1 o'clock, and seventeen minutes later passed through Bridgeport, a rate much faster than a mile a minute.

Rate on Flour Reduced.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 23.—The St. Paul and Duluth Road and connections have reduced the rate on flour from Minneapolis, effective Sept. 25, as follows: Buffalo, from 17½ cents to 15 cents a hundred pounds; Detroit and Cleveland, from 17½ cents to 15 cents; Mount Morris, from 19½ cents to 17½ cents; Wayland and Hornellsville, from 19½ cents to 19 cents.

Boston and Albany Directors Meet.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—At the annual meeting of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company to-day about 500 stockholders were present. The former Board of Directors, including Stephen Salisbury of Worcester, was re-elected by 68,776 votes.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—Earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the third week of September are as follows: 1896, $642,793.56; 1895, $713,998.69; decrease, $71,205.13.

ITS DAILY PRAYER AT NOON.

Anniversary Celebration of the Fulton Street Meeting.

The Fulton Street Daily Noon Prayer Meeting has been held each day, Sundays excepted, for thirty-nine years either in the old Consistory Building of the North Dutch Church or in the present structure, at 113 Fulton Street, which stands partly on the site of the old church, which faced William Street, and partly on that of the Consistory.

The anniversary of the founding of the meetings was observed yesterday, but in a simple way. The character of the meetings was not modified, but occasional references were made by speakers to their unbroken history.

J. C. Lamphier, a missionary of the old North Dutch Church, the first church organized on Manhattan Island, (1628,) opened the first meeting in the lecture room of the Consistory at noon on Sept. 23, 1857. He sat alone for half an hour, and then "the step of a solitary individual was heard upon the stairs." Since that day the meetings have been held each week day, holidays not excepted.

Before the war, when the noon hour was one of greater rest with business men than it is now, the attendance at the meetings was larger than it is at present. The average daily attendance at present is about forty, of which number about 10 per cent. are visitors to the city. There has been in the past thirty-nine years no deviation from Mr. Lamphier's original plan, which was "to give merchants, mechanics, clerks, strangers, and business men generally an opportunity to stop and call upon God amid the daily perplexities incident to their respective occupations."

The meetings are sustained by the Collegiate Dutch Church, a corporation which maintains nine places of worship. Men and women are welcomed at the meetings, and they are not annoyed by solicitations for alms or the discussion of inappropriate subjects. Singing, prayer, and addresses are the features of the meetings. Out of this movement have grown local and noonday prayer meetings in thirty or more cities.

One feature of the meetings is the reading of requests for prayer and thanksgiving for answers to them. These come from all parts of the world, but the names of the writers are never made public. Charles F. Cutter, who has charge of the meetings, said yesterday that at the present rate the number of thanksgivings received by mail will reach 8,000 this year. Daily for eight years a letter has been received from a woman in Illinois. Although her mind is so unsettled that she cannot write a connected sentence, she never fails to send her daily letter telling of her needs and requesting the prayers of Christians.

Mr. Cutter's office, over the chapel, is open daily in the forenoon, and then he receives friends and strangers. He has an unbroken series of minutes of the meetings since Sept. 23, 1858, when Thomas De Witt signed the first memoranda. In these diaries are the signatures of well-known clergymen from all parts of the world, and also those of many business men.

The services yesterday were conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Calvert, editor of The Examiner. The chapel was filling a United States flag and the union jack of Great Britain, the red, white, and blue colors of the Netherlands being attached to the latter. These were the gifts of a Brazilian merchant who was converted in the chapel and who is now aiding in missionary work in his own country. There were about thirty persons present at the meeting yesterday, including two women. Most of the men were gray-haired, but there were many younger ones.

Mr. Lamphier, who is still in good health in this city, was unable to be present, but he and his work were referred to by several of the speakers. Addresses were made by Dr. Calvert, Mr. Cutter, and others, prayers were made by several gentlemen, and one of the women spoke briefly. Several hymns were sung, including a solo, "Let a Little Sunshine In," by J. C. Doty.

THIEF SMASHED THE WINDOW.

Got $80 Worth of Goods in East Twenty-third Street.

A thief smashed the side light in the window of L. Alexander's store, 106 East Twenty-third Street, and stole $80 worth of goods. Just when the theft occurred cannot be determined, as the police have failed to find any one who heard the noise of the breaking glass.

The store was closed at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, and the broken window was discovered by Patrolman Luly at 12:50 A. M. yesterday. The patrolman on the post, whom he had relieved shortly after midnight, reported that all was right on his beat, and from this fact the police of the East Twenty-second Street Station suppose that the window was broken while the patrolman detailed was at the relieving point, which is at Second Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

The thief carried off three aneroid barometers, two silver stands, four telescopes, and a case of artificial eyes.

Mr. Alexander said yesterday that this was the second robbery which had taken place at his store within the past three months. In the first case, a valuable rug was carried away from the front of the store while the attendant was in the rear. Several of the optical goods stores on Twenty-third Street have been robbed recently by the smashing of the windows, and Mr. Alexander complained that the police of the precinct did not give the storekeepers the proper protection.

At the station house it was said yesterday that the patrolman on that part of Twenty-third Street has a beat from Fourth to Second Avenue, and that with the present force of the precinct the post cannot be shortened.

Evolution of a Candidate.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Dr. Sampson Pope, whom the Lily White Republicans of South Carolina have nominated for Governor, is a recent convert to that party from Tillmanism. Dr. Pope was one of the charter members of the Tillman "reform" party, and remained true to it as long as it kept him in office. But when the doctor got ambitious to hold a place higher than the clerkship of the State Senate, and the "reform" party failed to place him, he got mad and kicked over the traces, becoming one of Tillman's bitterest foes.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...5:49|Sun sets...5:55|Moon rises...6:47

HIGH WATER SEPT. 24.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
8:40 A. M.	9:04 A. M.	10:53 A. M.
8:57 P. M.	9:12 P. M.	11:01 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 24.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Aurania	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Germanic	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Habana	Havana	Sept. 20
Lahn	Bremen	Sept. 15
Manitoba	Queenstown	Sept. 14
Nymphaea	Gibraltar	Sept. 5
P. Caland	Amsterdam	Sept. 10
Rosse	St. Lucia	Sept. 16
Weimar	Bremen	Sept. 12

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

Caracas	La Guayra	Sept. 19
City of Augusta	Savannah	Sept. 22
Colorado	Hull	Sept. 11
El Sol	New-Orleans	Sept. 20
Normannia	Hamburg	Sept. 17
St. Paul	Southampton	Sept. 19

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.

Bohemia	Hamburg	Sept. 11
Chalmette	Galveston	Sept. 20
Chicago City	Swansea	Sept. 12
Comal	Galveston	Sept. 19
Etruria	Liverpool	Sept. 19
St. Cuthbert	Antwerp	Sept. 12

SUNDAY, SEPT. 27.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Sept. 24
Hindoo	London	Sept. 14
La Bretagne	Havre	Sept. 19
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Sept. 16

MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

Bonn	Bremen	Sept. 21
Seguranca	Havana	Sept. 24

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
El Mar	Sept. 24	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orinoco	Sept. 24	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Sept. 24	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Colorado	Sept. 25	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	Sept. 25	Jack'ville	Pier 29 E. R.
Cherokee	Sept. 25	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Martello	Sept. 26	Hull	22 State St.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Sept. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Sept. 26	Kingston	24 State St.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Ardanrose	Sept. 26	Port Limon	24 State St.
Saratoga	Sept. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Hudson	Sept. 26	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Sept. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Sept. 29	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Alps	Sept. 29	Gonaives	24 State St.
Holstein	Sept. 29	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Habana	Sept. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	2 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Yucatan	Sept. 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
Zaandam	Oct. 1	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Oct. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sobralense	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
S. of California	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Oct. 2	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Hindoo	Oct. 3	London	22 State St.
St. Cuthbert	Oct. 3	Antwerp	22 State St.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Peninsular	Oct. 3	Azores	29 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Circassia	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	Oct. 3	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Galileo	Oct. 5	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Havel	Oct. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Oct. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Oct. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Oct. 14	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Friesland	Oct. 14	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Oct. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 15	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 17	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct. 17	London	1 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hubert	Oct. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Arrived.

SS Saratoga, Buck, Vera Cruz Sept. 9, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Bence, Antwerp Sept. 12, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville Sept. 20, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Inniswaddy, (Br.,) McMillan, Trinidad Sept. 15, via Grenada, with mdse and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

Ship Kentmere, (of London,) Seldon, Dundee 38 ds, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship Baltimore, (Ger.,) Hillman, Bremen 44 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to George E. Varrelmann.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., north, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS St. Louis, for Southampton; Philadelphia, for Curacao and Puerto Cabello; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; Orizaba, for Havana and Tampico; New-York, for Turk's Island and San Domingo; Majestic, for Liverpool; Westerniand, for Antwerp; Alamo, for Galveston; Fawnee, for Wilmington and Georgetown; Madiana, for St. Croix, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

Anchorage Buoys, New-York Upper Bay and Hudson River, New-York and New-Jersey.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Sept. 30, 1896, eleven iron spar buoys will be established in New-York Upper Bay and the Hudson River to define the anchorage grounds as established by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the act approved June 16, 1886. The buoys will be white, and each will be marked with the letter "A" in black on two sides.

Anchorage buoy, off Stapleton, S. I., in about 55 feet of water. Robbins Reef Lighthouse, N ¼ E; south dock, railroad terminal docks, Bay Ridge, N E 5-16 E; Fort Tompkins Lighthouse, S 5-16 E.

Anchorage buoy, off Tompkinsville, S. I., in about 54 feet of water and ¾ mile N 9-16 E from the preceding buoy. South dock, railroad terminal docks, Bay Ridge, E ¼ N; North Cotton Dock, Tompkinsville, W N W ⅝ W; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, N ¼ W.

Anchorage buoy, off New-Brighton, S. I., in about 50 feet of water, and about 2,200 feet N 9-16 E from the preceding buoy. Governors Island Post Light, N ¼ E; St. George Ferry slip, W N W ⅝ W; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, N ⅝ W, about 4,300 feet.

Anchorage buoy, off Robbins Reef Lighthouse, in about 75 feet of water. Liberty Enlightening the World, N by E; upper quarantine anchorage; about 1 mile N E ⅝ E; Governors Island Post Light, N E ¾ E; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, W, about 2,000 feet.

Anchorage buoy, between Robbins Reef Lighthouse and Liberty Enlightening the World, in about 55 feet of water, and about 1 mile N E ⅝ N, northerly, from the preceding. Liberty Enlightening the World, N by E ⅛ E; Governors Island Post Light, N E ¾ E; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, S W ½ W.

Anchorage buoy, off the lower end of Erie Basin, about 900 feet from it and in about 18 feet of water. Governors Island Post Light, N by E; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, W ⅝ S; Liberty Enlightening the World, N N W ⅝ W.

Anchorage buoy, off the northerly entrance to Erie Basin, about 900 feet from it, in about 18 feet of water, and about 2,200 feet N by E from the preceding buoy. Governors Island Post Light, N by E ⅝ E; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, S W by W ⅝ W; Liberty Enlightening the World, N W ½ N.

Anchorage buoy, off Red Hook, in about 40 feet of water, and about 2,400 feet N W ½ N from the preceding buoy. Governors Island Post Light, N by E ⅝ E; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, S W by W ⅝ W; Liberty Enlightening the World, N W ½ N.

Anchorage buoy, Hudson River, off Fourteenth Street Ferry, Hoboken, in about 53 feet of water, and on a line running N E ⅝ N from Castle Point. Manhattan Market, Thirty-fifth Street, New-York, E N E ⅝ E; Castle Stevens, S W E; north side of Fourteenth Street Ferry, Hoboken, W N W ½ W.

Anchorage buoy, Hudson River, opposite Fifty-fifth Street, New-York, in about 43 feet of water, and about 1 7-16 miles N E ⅝ N from the preceding buoy. Fifty-fifth Street dock, New-York, S E ⅝ E; Days Point, W; upper dock, West Shore Railroad, Weehawken, N ⅝ W.

Anchorage buoy, Hudson River, opposite Eighty-ninth Street, New-York, in about 51 feet of water, and about 1 7-16 miles N E ⅝ N from the preceding buoy. Upper wharf, Shady Side, New-Jersey, N ¼ E; lower end of Motts Wharf, Ninety-fifth Street, New-York, E ¼ N; wharf at Seventy-ninth Street, New-York, S ¼ W.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; depths are referred to mean low water. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1895," Pages 109, 110, and 118.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—SS Aachen, (Ger.,) Capt. Hashagen, from New-York Sept. 12 for Bremen, passed The Lizard to-day.

SS Istria, (Aust.,) Capt. Hreglich, from Trieste Aug. 14, via Smyrna, for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Mosdyke, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New-York Sept. 12 for London, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Mount Sirion, (Br.,) Capt. Ironside, from New-York Sept. 6 for Jeddah, Aden, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New-York Sept. 12 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New-York Sept. 10 for Flushing, passed Dover to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 5 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 11:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 9 P. M. to-day.

MR. SUTTON'S LIGHT APPETITE.

Coaxed It, Dined Well, Couldn't Pay, and Was Locked Up.

Francis H. Sutton of 27 West Thirty-fourth Street visited Brown's chophouse, in West Twenty-seventh Street, Tuesday afternoon. He sat down at one of the tables and surveyed the bill of fare with a languid air. Then, beckoning to the waiter, he said to him:

"I have no appetite to-day. Get me a cocktail as a teaser."

The cocktail was brought to him, and he drank it with evident relish. He then waited a few moments and again ordered a cocktail, and after he had partaken of that also he informed the waiter that he believed he was really getting an appetite. Here is what he ordered: One order of clams, one order of consommé, one order of celery, one large steak, a double order of French fried potatoes, three mugs of ale, two cups of coffee, nine cigars, and one glass of whisky. It took him over three hours to eat the meal.

Mr. Sutton called for his bill. It amounted to $3.35, and when it was handed to him, he walked in the direction of the cashier's desk. However, he did not stop there, but suddenly dashed out into the street. He ran into the arms of Policeman Kelly of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Kelly grabbed Sutton and took him back into the restaurant to see why he was leaving in such unseemly haste. William E. Wunderlich, the manager of the place, explained the case to Kelly, and Sutton was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station on a charge of having violated the Hotel act.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday Magistrate Crane fined Sutton $3. He did not have the money, and was locked up.

MURRAY HILL BANK CASE.

The Application of the Directors Denied by Justice Truax.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a decision denying the application of the Board of Directors of the Murray Hill Bank for an order directing State Superintendent of Banking Kilburn to give Miles M. O'Brien and Spencer Trask, receivers, the assets of the Murray Hill Bank.

Messrs. O'Brien and Trask were appointed receivers by Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court Sept. 2.

The Attorney General took an appeal from Justice Pryor's order to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The appeal has not yet been heard.

The Attorney General then made an application to Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, for the appointment of receivers. Justice Dickey named Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and Edward H. Hobbs.

"The order made by Justice Pryor," says Justice Truax, "directed the receivers to take possession of the property of the Murray Hill Bank. The execution of this order is stayed by the service of the notice of appeal therefrom, and therefore the motion to direct the Superintendent of Banks forthwith to deliver possession to the receivers named in the order of Justice Pryor must be denied.

"I decide as I do solely upon the section of the code, and not because of any want of regularity in the order of Justice Pryor."

Illegally Soliciting Subscriptions.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A letter is being circulated among letter carriers, Custom House employes, and other officials in Federal employ, asking for funds to help elect Bryan and Sewall. Such solicitation is against the spirit and the letter of the law. No persons who receive these letters should pay any attention to the impudent demand made upon them.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Coamo, from Philadelphia; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Roman Prince.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alvena; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga"; at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 12 and up to Oct. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 10 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1896.

DISCUSSING THE DISCOUNT RATE

Increase May Not Check the Importation of the Yellow Metal.

A financial topic that was much discussed in Wall Street yesterday was the course that might to-day be taken in regard to discount by the Governors of the Bank of England.

Opinion was divided as to the effect an increase in the rate of discount would have on the gold movement. It was generally believed that, while it might affect it for a few days, importations would continue until the total of $50,000,000 or $55,000,000 was reached. In other words, if the increase was intended by the Governors to arrest the flow of gold to America, the plan would fail.

"The anticipation," said Leopold Zimmermann of Zimmermann & Forshay, "that the Governors of the Bank of England may tomorrow raise the rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent. keeps matters a little uneasy here to-day. If that is not realized, things will be booming to-morrow.

"If the rate is raised to 3 per cent., it may check, or might check, importations of gold for a little while. But if the exports keep up and they don't want to sell us eagles or bar gold, why, we'll take English sovereigns from them. In that case the rate of exchange would go down ¾ of a cent per pound sterling."

The gold imports—arrived, afloat, or engaged—amount to nearly forty and three-quarters millions of dollars. The latest sale by the Bank of England is $1,445,000 in American eagles. On the Teutonic, which sailed yesterday from Liverpool, is $1,000,000 for the Bank of British North America and $200,000 for J. & W. Seligman & Co. The Havel, from Southampton, will have $250,000 for Muller, Schall & Co., and the Servia $1,000,000 for Kidder, Peabody & Co. Besides, $2,500,000 are expected momentarily at San Francisco from Australia.

The net gold balance of the United States Treasury was yesterday $118,044,885, it having increased $1,552,891 since Tuesday.

Kneippists Want to be Seen.

The Flatbush Kneipp Association is not pleased with Park Commissioner Woodruff of Brooklyn.